

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Sunday Post-Dispatch 52 Pages Today

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FOUND SHOT DEAD
IN CAR OF SLAYERS
OF TWO OFFICERS

Body of Man Discovered in Auto in Churchyard 10 Miles North of Harrisburg, Ill.

POLICE CHIEF'S
PISTOL BESIDE IT

Victim Thought to Be Former Jail Inmate and One of Three Gunmen Sought for Murder.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
HARRISBURG, Ill., July 2.—The body of one of three men who shot and killed Chief of Police Daniel J. Connelley and State Highway Patrolman James Grady Sutton last night was found in a churchyard 10 miles north of here.

The dead man, not immediately identified, had been shot through the heart. Beside him in the automobile was the Police Chief's revolver, from which six shots had been fired.

Police surmised his companions had driven the car to the Bethel Church yard, on a seldom used road two miles north of State Highway No. 143, and abandoned it for fear that it would be recognized. Another car was stolen early today at Thompsonville, nearby, presumably by the fugitives and later found abandoned near Herrin.

Farmer Finds Body.
Harvey Mathis, a farmer who lives near Raleigh, drove by the churchyard about 9 o'clock tonight and noticed the automobile. Approaching it he discovered the body and drove to a telephone to notify Coroner Gibbons. The coroner took the body to Wesley Sherrod, Edie Sherrod and Neal McGinley, all of whom were known to police authorities of surrounding counties and all of whom were recent inmates of the Franklin County Jail.

Law and Sutton were shot as they were riding on the running board of an automobile occupied by three men whom they were escorting to police headquarters at Harrisburg for questioning. When first stopped, the three sought to prove their ownership of the car by exhibiting a bill of sale which named Sherrod, Brewer and McGinley as owners.

Sutton and a policeman had stopped the car to interrogate the occupants, who had been reported to be acting in a suspicious manner. Law arrived at that moment and suggested that he and Sutton ride on the running board of the suspects' automobile while the policeman and another officer who had put in his appearance followed in another car.

Car Speeds Up; Shots Follow.
As the automobile neared the police station that of the men under arrest speeded up, and Sutton's cries of protest were followed by two shots. He fell to the curb, fatally wounded.

Law hung on as the car sped away, and some witnesses said he appeared to be held from the inside while others said he had fired his pistol and tried to fire at the occupants of the car. Apparently he succeeded, for the Police Chief's pistol was emptied when it was found in the abandoned automobile.

Three shots were heard as the car crossed the Big Four Railway tracks four blocks from the station. The coupe swerved, and Law fell to the street, shot through the head and body. He was dead when witnesses reached him.

Law was 29 years old and had been head of the Harrisburg Police Department for 14 months. His widow and two children survive. Sutton, 45, is survived by his widow and three children.

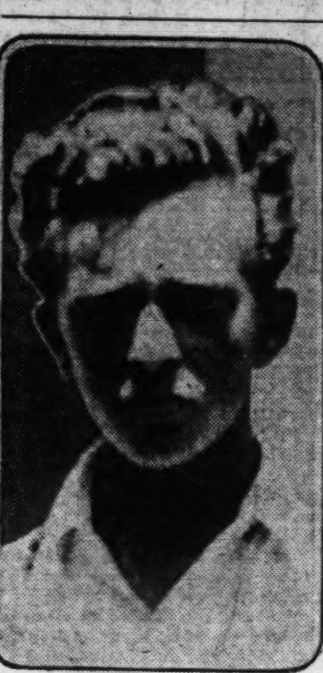
KILLED IN FEUD OVER DOG

Illinois' Brother Also Wounded; Cousins Held.

CARBONDALE, Ill., July 2.—Ola Reiman, 35 years old, was shot to death yesterday when a family feud flared up in the Reiman settlement, 15 miles from here, in an argument over a dog. His brother, Andy, was seriously wounded.

Three cousins of the brothers, Fred, Harry and Howard Reiman, surrendered to Sheriff Osburn and were placed in jail. Howard Reiman is charged with the actual shooting, which occurred in front of the victim's home.

DROWNED IN MERAMEC



JOSEPH HERWIG.

GARNER ASLEEP
WHEN CONVENTION
IS NAMING HIM

Two Hours Later, He Is Found Listening at Secluded Radio to Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee—Speaker John N. Garner—began a frantic search to locate the Chicago convention went through the formality of naming him for second place on the national ticket. A few minutes later he disappeared from his office and friends began a frantic search to locate him. After more than two hours, he was found seated before a radio in a secluded Capitol office, listening to the convention speech of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

With him was Mrs. Garner, but neither would comment on his nomination. It was the first time the Speaker had sat before a radio in five months and he explained he wanted to hear what Roosevelt had to say.

While the nominating and seconding speeches were being made at Chicago, the Speaker dozed on a couch in his office. Just before the call of states had been completed a telephone jingled and awakened him.

Picking up his hat, he left the room by a side door and his whereabouts became a mystery for more than two hours.

"Any statement on the speech (Roosevelt's) or your plans?" Garner was asked. "Not a thing while Congress is in session."

FARM BOARD FURLONGS
40 PCT. OF ITS EMPLOYEES

Some of These May Have Furloughed Vacation Extended If Funds Continue Short.

By the Associated Press.
The Farm Board today furloughed until July 11 all headquarters employees not absolutely necessary to operations between now and that date.

The actual number released from service was not disclosed but officials said about 40 per cent of those in the current payroll were affected.

It was not denied that unless administrative funds are larger than now anticipated by July 11, a considerable number of the furloughs may be continued indefinitely.

THUNDERSHOWERS TODAY
AND POSSIBLY TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES

12 (noon).....75 8 p.m.....75
3 p.m.....80 9 p.m.....75
6 p.m.....81 10 p.m.....75
9 p.m.....81 11 p.m.....75
Yesterday's high 82 (5 p.m.); low 62 (3:30 a.m.)

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Scattered showers and thunderstorms today, and possibly tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Missouri: Local showers and thunderstorms today, and possibly tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Illinois: Showers and thunderstorms today and tonight, and probably tomorrow; warmer today and central and north portions.

This Week's Weather Outlook.
CHICAGO, July 2.—Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday, July 4, for the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys: Mostly fair beginning of week, shower period by middle or close; temperatures mostly seasonable.

BAND CONCERT TODAY
Forest Park, Frank Band Stand, 3:30 p.m., Bauer's Band.

YOUTH, 22, DROWNS
IN MERAMEC RIVER
NEAR CASTLEWOOD

Joseph Herwig Sinks 100 Feet Off Lincoln Beach in Sight of Several Hundred.

COMPANIONS UNABLE
TO REACH HIM IN TIME

Victim Only Son of Frank Herwig of 5230 Enright Avenue — Body Recovered and Taken to Ballwin

Joseph Herwig, 22 years old, was drowned in the Meramec River yesterday afternoon 100 feet out from Lincoln Beach at Castlewood, where several hundred persons were gathered.

Herwig shouted for help but before aid could reach him he sank beneath the surface. The body was recovered 15 minutes later by John Mueller, 2793 Lee avenue, one of several who dived for it.

Herwig, who lived at 5230 Enright avenue, had gone to the river about 2:30 o'clock with four companions. They were on the Castlewood side and Herwig was first to dive from the platform, intending to swim across to the beach. Half way across he called for help.

Those who accompanied him were William Reeder, 5227 Delmar boulevard; William Kirby, 1124 Aubert avenue; Daniel Crockett, 4927 Washington boulevard and Reburn Sidel, 5252 Delmar boulevard.

Herwig was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Herwig. His father was on a fishing trip yesterday at the Lake of the Ozarks.

The body was taken to Schrader's undertaking establishment at Ballwin.

PRESIDENT GOES TO RAPIDAN
TO STAY OVER THE FOURTH

Secretaries Hyde and Hurley and Congressman Snell His Guests at Camp.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 2.—President and Mrs. Hoover motored to their camp on the Rapidan today to observe the 15th Fourth of July anniversary. Caught in a flood of work, the President was forced to delay plans to leave Washington this morning and to remain at his desk until late in the afternoon.

Indications were that the badm of politics would echo faintly on the Rapidan were seen in President Hoover's guest list. Among those who journeyed with him to the camp were Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, Secretary of War Hurley and Representative Snell of New York, who was chairman of the Republican convention.

No public ceremonies were on the President's calendar for the week-end. To him and to Mrs. Hoover it was a period for rest after the turmoil of the last week.

Vice-President Curtis will remain in Washington. Secretary of the Interior Wilbur is traveling in the Far West. Secretary of State Stimson and Secretary of the Treasury Mills are on Long Island and Secretary of the Navy Adams is at Concord, Mass.

RAIL DETECTIVE GETS 3 YEARS
FOR KILLING BONUS MARCHER

W. A. Banks Convicted of Shooting Veteran in Box Car at Marion, N. C.

MARION, N. C., July 2.—W. A. Banks, Asheville railway detective, was convicted of manslaughter by a jury today in connection with the shooting here recently of Louis Chiappetta, a homeward-bound bonus marcher from Houston, Tex.

He was sentenced to three years in prison. He immediately posted \$5000 bond pending appeal.

Chiappetta was shot as he was sleeping in a railway box car here. Seven of his companions testified Banks entered the car, kicked and abused them, and shot without provocation.

Banks contended he was attacked by a "bunch of thugs" and that his pistol was discharged accidentally when he sought to defend himself.

MISS EARNHART IN CALIFORNIA
Lands in San Bernardino on Way to Los Angeles

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., July 2.—Delayed by headwinds on a hop from Albuquerque, N. M., Amelia Earhart (Mrs. George Palmer Putnam), ocean flyer, landed her cabin airplane here at 7:45 o'clock tonight and announced she would proceed to Los Angeles tomorrow. She is accompanied by her husband, and his son, David Binney Putnam.

Flying from Newark, N. J., to attend the Olympic games, she stopped at St. Louis last night.

ROOSEVELT, ACCEPTING NOMINATION,
TELLS CONVENTION HE'S SURE
COUNTRY WANTS DRY LAW REPEALGARNER IS
2ND PLACE
NOMINEE BY
ACCLAMATION

Congressman McDuffie Puts Texan in Nomination and State After State, Including Smith Delegations, Second Him.

BIG DEMONSTRATION
GIVEN FOR HIM

Convention, on Tammany's Motion, Expresses Appreciation for Walsh — Raskob, Shouse and Cannon Also Receive Thanks.

By CHARLES G. ROSS,
Chief Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The Democratic National Convention resolved itself into a love feast this afternoon and for the Vice-Presidential nomination the Speaker of the House of Representatives, John N. Garner of Texas.

On motion of Gen. Matthew A. Tinley of Iowa, the only other man who had been nominated, the selection of "Cactus Jack" Garner was made unanimous.

At 8:37 Senator Tom Connally of Texas, acting as chairman of the convention, formally declared Garner the nominee. The organ struck up "I've Been Working on the Railroad," and delegates began bawling around the hall.

The proceedings had been deliberately spun out because of Gov. Roosevelt's delay in reaching Chicago.

Garner was picked by Roosevelt as the Texas and California delegates that broke the deadlock over the presidential nomination and gave Roosevelt the required two-thirds majority.

No Not of Discord.
In sharp contrast with the sessions devoted to that nomination, there was no note of discord in today's proceedings. The word had gone out that Garner was the man and the delegates fell into line.

Garner was placed in nomination by Congressman John McDuffie of Alabama, who extolled him as a "real red-blooded man," a man who kept his feet on the ground, and a "master of the intricate machinery of our Government."

A long series of brief seconding speeches for Garner followed, the only exception being Iowa's gesture on behalf of Gen. Tinley.

While the convention awaited the arrival of Gov. Roosevelt, John F. Curry, the leader of Tammany Hall, was introduced to present a resolution of applause. The resolution expressed appreciation of the fairness and skill of Senator Walsh in the conduct of the convention, but what chiefly interested the crowd was the preamble declaring that the party had adopted a platform and that "must inevitably result in the election" of its candidates.

The resolution was adopted by acclamation. Walsh got an ovation as he thanked the convention. He begged the crowd to overlook any petulance he may have shown and to remember not his frowns, but his smiles. He was again given a generous burst of applause.

Appreciation for Cannon.
Congressman Clarence Cannon of Missouri, the parliamentarian of the convention, was thanked in a resolution read by John H. McCooey, the Brooklyn party leader. Walsh also paid tribute to Cannon, referring to him as "my constant and unfailing reliance." Cannon said it had been a deeply appreciated privilege to him to be associated with Senator Walsh.

John J. Raskob was thanked in another resolution and responded.

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Text of Gov. Roosevelt's Speech of Acceptance

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, July 2.—Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt's address accepting the Democratic

THE following is the text of presidential nomination: Chairman Walsh, my friends of the Democratic Convention of 1932: I appreciate your willingness after these six arduous days to remain here, for I know well the sleepless hours that you and I have had.

I regret that I am late but I have no control over the winds of heaven and could only be thankful for my Navy training.

The appearance before a national convention of its nominee for President to be formally notified of his selection, is unprecedented and unusual, but these are unprecedented and unusual times. I have started out on the tasks that lie ahead by breaking the absurd traditions that the candidate should remain in profound ignorance of what has happened for weeks until he is formally notified of that event many weeks later.

My friends, may this be the symbol of my intention to be honest and to avoid all hypocrisy or sham, to avoid all silly shutting of the eyes to the truth in this campaign. You have nominated me and I know it and I am here to thank you for the honor.

Let it also be symbolic that in so doing I broke traditions. Let it be from now on the task of our party to break foolish traditions and leave it to the Republican leadership, far more skilled in that art, to break promises.

Let us now and here highly resolve to resume the country's interrupted march along the path of real progress, of real justice, of real equality for all of our citizens, great and small. Our indomitable leader in that interrupted march is no longer with us, but there still survives today his spirit.

Let us of his captains, thank God, are still with us, to give us wise counsel. Let us feel that in everything we do there still lives with us, if not the body, the great indomitable, unquenchable, ungrateful, uncommander-in-chief, Woodrow Wilson.

I have many things on which I want to make my position clear at the earliest possible moment in this campaign. That is the document, the platform which you have adopted, is clear. I accept it 100 per cent.

No Doubt or Ambiguity.
And you can accept my pledges and I have no doubt or ambiguity on where I stand on any question of moment in this campaign.

As we enter this new battle, let us keep always present with us some of the ideals of the party, the fact that the Democratic party by tradition and by the continuing logic of history, past and present, is the bearer of liberalism and of progress.

Let us keep in mind the fact that the Democratic party is the party of enlightened international outlook, and of the greatest good to the greatest number of our citizens.

Now it is inevitable—and the choice is that of the times—it is inevitable that the main issue of this campaign should revolve about the clear facts of our economic condition, a depression so deep that it is without precedent in modern history. It will not do merely to state, as do Republican leaders, to explain broken promises of continued inaction, that the depression is world-wide. That was not their explanation of the apparent prosperity of 1929. The people will not forget the claim made by them then that prosperity was only a domestic product manufactured by a Republican President and a Republican Congress. If they claim paternity for the one they can not deny paternity for the other.

And incidentally very little of it was taken by taxation to the benefit of government of those years. What was the result? Enormous corporate surpluses piled up, the most stupendous in history. Where under the spell of delirious speculation did those surpluses go? Let's talk economics that the figures prove and we can understand. Why, they went chiefly in two directions; first, into new and necessary plants which now stand stark and idle, and secondly, into the call money mar-



DEMOCRATIC nominee for presidency on platform at Stadium, about to deliver his speech of acceptance. From left to right: GOV. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, his son JAMES ROOSEVELT and SENATOR THOMAS J. WALSH, chairman of the convention.

ket of Wall street, either directly by the corporations, or indirectly through the banks. These are the facts. Why blink them?

Then came the crash. You know the story. Surpluses invested in unnecessary plants became idle; men lost their jobs; purchasing power dried up; banks became frightened and started calling loans. Those who had money were afraid to part with it. Credit contracted. Industry stopped. Commerce declined and unemployment mounted. And there we are today.

I cannot take up all the problems today. I want to touch on a few that are vital. Let us look a little at the recent history and the simple economics. The kind of economics that you and I and the average man and woman talk.

Period of Inflation.
In the years before 1929 we know that this country had completed a vast cycle of building and inflation; for 10 years we expanded on the theory of repairing the wastes of the war, but actually expanding far beyond that and also far beyond our natural and normal growth. Now it is worth remembering, and the cold figures of finance prove it, that during that time there was little or no drop in the prices that the consumer had to pay, although those same figures proved that the cost of production fell very greatly; corporate profit resulting from this period was enormous, at the same time little of that profit was devoted to the reduction of prices. The consumer was forgotten. The consumer was forgotten, and by no means an adequate proportion was even paid out in dividends; the stockholder was forgotten.

Translate that into human terms. See how the events of the past three years have come home to specific groups of people. First, the group dependent on industry; second, the group dependent upon agriculture; third, and made up in large part of members of the first two groups, the people who are called "small investors and depositors;" in fact, the strongest possible tie between the first two groups, agriculture and industry, is the fact that the savings and to a degree the security of both are tied together in that third group—the credit structure of the nation.

Never in history have the interests of all the people been so united in a single economic

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CAMPAIGN
ON ECONOMIC
SITUATION AS
MAIN ISSUE

Declares 18th Amendment Is Doomed and Promises Bold Program to Alleviate the Distress of Unemployment.

NEW DEAL FOR
PEOPLE PLEDGED

Presents Reforestation Plan—For Practical Aid to Farmer—Casts Aside Foolish Precedents—Convention Ends.

By CHARLES G. ROSS,
Chief Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Making a precedent-breaking appearance before the final session of the Democratic national convention tonight, Franklin D. Roosevelt was formally notified by Chairman Thomas J. Walsh that he had been nominated for the presidency of the United States and delivered a fighting and realistic speech sounding the keynote of his campaign.

The convention adjourned finally at 6:50 p.m., shortly after the candidate had finished speaking. Prior to Roosevelt's coming, it had nominated John N. Garner of Texas, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the vice-presidency, and had wound up its routine business. For two hours thereafter it had killed time until Gov. Roosevelt, delayed on his airplane trip from Albany, could arrive.

The appearance of Roosevelt on the platform made another dramatic moment in a convention that had been packed with drama. With his wife at his right hand and his towering son, James, at his left, he stood at the front of the stage, smiling, and received the acclaim of the convention. The Kilg lights flooded down on the scene, giving it a theatrical and unreal effect.

But thereafter it became very real.

Formal Notification.
Chin up, his face in grave lines, Roosevelt turned the arm of his son and grasped to face Walsh and receive the formal notification that he was the new standard bearer of the party.

This honor had come to him, said the convention chairman, "as the reward of an unblemished life, a spotless reputation, a high devotion to the public weal, and a capacity for public service exhibited in exalted official positions in the most trying times and under the most exacting circumstances."

Walking to the speaker's stand between two temporary hand rails that the carpenters had put in, Roosevelt gripped the reading table with both hands, threw back his head and smiled. He was a big, erect, personable figure, dressed in a blue suit with a red carnation in his buttonhole. The delegates—all it seemed, except the die-hards in the Smith states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey—gave him a generous cheer.

His smile flashed, and if anything more were needed to capture the crowd, he supplied it when he mentioned "the sleepless hours that you—and I—have had."

He Wins His Audience.
It was the humorous emphasis on "and I" that won the audience. They laughed and cheered, and they cheered him again when he said that his coming to the convention had been notified, instead of waiting in profound ignorance of his nomination for weeks, was symbolic of his intention to "avoid all hypocrisy or sham, all silly shutting of the eyes to the truth in this campaign."

"You have nominated me," he said, again with that infectious smile, "and I know it, and I am here to thank you for the honor." The speech that followed dealt with the economic distress of the

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ROOSEVELT GETS OVAATION WHEN HIS PLANE ARRIVES

Crush at Field Causes Some Difficulty in Getting Governor to Auto After Sons Greet Him.

PLUNGES INTO WORK OF HIS CAMPAIGN

"Jim, Old Pal, Put It Right There; You Certainly Did Great Work," His Greeting to Farley.

By the Associated Press. CHICAGO, July 2.—Franklin D. Roosevelt laid plans tonight for an immediate and active campaign for the presidency.

He conferred tonight with friends and leaders over the plan of action that will see him out on a vote hunt this month. Scarcely had the tumult of the convention shouting died down before he was in his headquarters at the Congress Hotel planning his program of future activity. His plans for the present, however, are indefinite, but he made it clear that he had in mind a busy campaign.

In his first day was any gauge, it will be one of unprecedented vigor. He began the day with an airplane trip that brought him a third of the way across the continent—the first time a presidential nominee had ever taken to the air in his campaign.

In quick succession after his arrival, there was his appearance in the convention hall to accept the nomination in person, a meeting with leaders and two press conferences. The succession of developments took him immediately into the crowd-stirring happenings that usually are deferred until weeks later in the campaign.

Crowd at the Airport. Several thousand persons jammed about the airport to welcome him on his arrival. Campaign cheers arose as his sons and daughter greeted him. The police had difficulty in clearing a passage through the crowd for him to pass to his automobile.

There were more cheering crowds at the stadium, and again at his hotel when he returned, and these behind him, he went to his room for a brief rest before beginning the evening's activities. The Governor was accompanied by Mayor Cermak of Chicago and held the arm of his son, James, as he walked into the hotel. Roosevelt's arrival at the hotel so soon after the convention adjourned was unexpected, but a crowd had gathered, nevertheless, and policemen had to help open a path for him to the elevator.

He appeared a little later at a press conference. Glad to Have Garner. He smiled broadly as he opened the press conference, and one of his first remarks was that he was happy that Speaker Garner had been chosen as his running mate.

"I am happy for two reasons," he said. "First, because of his great experience and energy. Second, because he has been my close friend for a long period of years." Roosevelt said he had not yet talked to Garner. He said the Speaker had just missed reaching him by telephone at Albany last night.

The nominee said the principal reason for his trip to Chicago had been to start the campaign immediately "instead of waiting July." "What are your plans for your stay here?" he was asked. "I intend talking to a lot of people but I have no appointments. "You won't discuss politics—just social?"

"Oh yes I will, lots of it," he said. Gov. Roosevelt said that he planned returning by rail to Albany at 10 o'clock tomorrow night but that his plans were subject to change. He will not use a special train.

Not Much Sleep in Albany. Surveying the group of reporters, Roosevelt inquired how they had stood the strain of covering the convention without sleep. "We didn't get very much sleep in Albany either," he observed. "Do you plan to speak in every state," he was asked. "No, it takes a vice presidential candidate 38 to do that. Let's see, wasn't I in 1920? Yes that's right."

Somebody asked him if it had begun to look like the convention was going to last through the Fourth of July and he said "yes," adding, "I've been through two conventions that lasted through the Fourth of July, San Francisco and Madison Square Garden."

Roosevelt invited James A. Farley, his campaign manager, Arthur Mullen, the floor manager, and J. Bruce Kremer of Montana to be his guests at dinner and discussed with them his plans for the future.

The plane circled the field twice before landing. A cheer went up from the crowd as the Governor climbed to the ground. Several members of his family pushed forward to greet him.

Police had difficulty holding back the crowd. Roosevelt stood beside the plane and waved his hat in a new cheer. A police detail strained forward against the crowd in an effort to force a passage through which he might pass to the waiting automobiles, but the crowd held

Nominee Arrives in Chicago



GOV. ROOSEVELT and crowd at Municipal Airport, where he landed from plane.

ROOSEVELT SURE COUNTRY WANTS DRY LAW REPEAL

Continued From Page One.

country in terms of greater realism than is common in campaign oratory. Apparently the delegates like this method, for they gave him applause at numerous points.

There was tremendous applause from the floor and the galleries when he congratulated the convention on having written a straightforward plank calling for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. "This convention," he said, "wants repeal. Your candidate wants repeal. And I am confident that the United States of America wants repeal."

Applause burst forth again when he declared: "I say to you that from this date on, the eighteenth amendment is doomed." In his opening remarks he paid a tribute to Woodrow Wilson and gave thanks that "many of his captains are still with us, to give us wise counsel." Perhaps that was a way of recognizing William G. McAdoo, whose sudden coming back into national political prominence from comparative obscurity was one of the high lights of the convention.

He accepted the platform "one hundred per cent" and gave the pledge that he would leave no doubt as to where he stood on any question of moment in the campaign. He said that throughout the campaign he intended to attack "the Republican leadership," using those words rather than the Republican party. Indicating this leadership for failure in the present economic crisis, he declared:

"To meet by reaction the danger of radicalism is to have disaster. Reaction is no barrier to the radical. It is a challenge, a provocation. The way to meet that danger is to offer a workable program of reconstruction, and the party to offer it is the party with clean hands."

"This, and this only, is a proper protection against blind reaction on the one hand and an improvised hit-or-miss irresponsible opportunism on the other."

He said it would never be the theory of the Democratic party that a favored few should be helped, in the hope that some of their prosperity would leak through to labor, the farmer and the small business man.

Invitation to Join Ranks. To those "nominal Republicans" who were distressed at the "groping" and the failure of their party leaders, he extended an invitation to join hands with the Democratic party, and to those "nominal Democrats" who acquit at the future with their faces turned toward the past, he issued the warning that they were "out of step with their party."

"Yes," he said, "the people of this country want a genuine party choice this year, not a choice between two names for the same reactionary doctrine. Ours must be a party of liberal thought of planned action, of enlightened international outlook, and of the greatest good to the greatest number of our citizens."

It was inevitable, he said, that the main issue of the campaign should revolve about the economic depression. It was no excuse for inaction to assert "that the depression is worldwide." The Republicans claim, he said, that prosperity was a domestic product manufactured by a Republican

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ROOSEVELT TALKS TO COMMITTEE; FARLEY NEW CHIEF

'Campaign Starts Tonight,' Nominee Says, After His Manager Is Chosen to Succeed Raskob.

By RAYMOND P. BRANDT, A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Four hours after the Democratic convention adjourned today, Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed the reconstituted Democratic national committee of which his pre-convention campaign manager, James A. Farley of New York, had been unanimously elected chairman to succeed John J. Raskob, friend of Alfred E. Smith. In the meantime he announced his first press conference as a candidate that the campaign would start right away. In a ten-minute speech at the committee meeting he said: "The campaign starts at 10 o'clock tonight. I am confident that the task we are about to enter will be carried to a successful conclusion in November." It was then 9:55 p. m.

Gov. Roosevelt appeared dramatically before the committee members. Farley had been escorted to the chair and Robert Jackson of New Hampshire had been elected secretary of the committee. Farley drew back a curtain of an impromptu stage and Roosevelt walked to a tall desk while the audience rose and applauded.

Farley, who had been put forward as the next President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Candidate's Talk. "This is the second time I have been here tonight," Roosevelt began immediately without notes. "I had fully expected to get down to this meeting while it was presided over by my old and good friend, John Raskob. I wanted to thank him for the splendid work he has done for the party."

"I feel," he continued, "and I think his alone, that the spring of 1932, for a permanent and active headquarters in Washington. He spoke to me during that spring of his plans. I went over those plans, which were subsequently followed. I selected my old friend J. Bruce Kremer of Montana to be my secretary and my old friend, Charlie Michaelson, in charge of publicity."

"For the last three years these men have given their best to the party. In 1928 some of our Republican friends, who were not elected, asked the old question, 'Is the Democratic party dead?' The answer of Shouse and Michaelson not only put a quietus on that question, but in 1930 they gave material assistance to our party. In the November election they were elected to the House of Representatives and elected members of the House of Representatives and local officials in any year since 1912."

"These gentlemen deserve the hearty thanks and gratitude of the party. For the work that they will give us assistance and advice."

In conclusion, Roosevelt paid tribute to Norman Mack, the National Committeeman from New York since 1926, who was succeeded by John H. McCooley, the Brooklyn Tammany leader.

Observing that he was without authority in the committee, the nominee suggested that Mack should be elected committeeman emeritus for life. This suggestion later was followed.

Raskob Disappears. Raskob, the slight, balding chairman, was not in sight while Roosevelt spoke. He had opened the meeting in his quiet, almost shy, manner and after posing for innumerable flashlight pictures with Farley, he slipped out.

That the County Trust Co. of New York held a note of \$300,000 of the party on which interest had not been paid since June 13 and that he personally held a note of \$120,000. "I can wait," he added, "until the bank note is paid."

Robert Jackson of New Hampshire was elected secretary to the committee. Roosevelt told newspaper men that he expected to have conference with the committee tomorrow. He expected to leave for New York at 10 p. m. tomorrow.

He said that he had no comment to make on the failure of Gov. Smith to offer his congratulations.

Roosevelt said that he would not attempt a "swing around the Pacific Coast. That is a job," he added, "for a 38-year-old vice-presidential candidate." He was referring to the tours he made in 1920 when he was the running mate of James M. Cox.

In announcing that the campaign would start "right away" Roosevelt said he was convinced that many voters made up their minds in July and he intended to meet them at once.

LOSER KILLS WOMAN, LAWYER AND HIMSELF IN COURTROOM

Defeated in Inheritance Suit, German Shoots Opponent and Her Counsel, Then Ends Life.

By the Associated Press. ST. LOUIS, July 2.—When the verdict went against him in an inheritance suit, Gustav Sonnenberg shot and killed his woman opponent, her attorney and himself in a Charleston court today.

Text of Roosevelt's Acceptance Speech

Continued From Page One.

problem. Picture to yourself, for instance, the great groups of property owners, by millions of our citizens represented by credits issued in the form of bonds and mortgages—Government bonds of all kinds, Federal, state, county, municipal—of utility companies, mortgages on real estate in farms and cities and, finally, the vast investments of the nation in the railroads. What is the measure of the security of each of those groups? We know well that in our complicated, interrelated credit structure, if any one of these credit groups collapses, they may all collapse. Danger to one is danger to all.

And how, I ask, has the present emergency situation in Washington treated the credit groups? The answer is clear: It has not recognized that inter-relationship existed at all. Why, the nation asks, has Washington failed to understand the fact that the issuance of bonds which are made secure by the fact that the growth of tremendous crops will provide adequate security for the investment?

Self-Sustaining Work. In so doing, employment can be given to a million men. That is the kind of public work that is self-sustaining—and therefore capable of being financed by the issuance of bonds which are made secure by the fact that the growth of tremendous crops will provide adequate security for the investment.

Yes, I have a very definite program for providing employment for the unemployed. I have done it, and I am doing it today in the State of New York. I know that the Democratic party can do it successfully in the nation. That will put men to work and that is an example of the action that we are going to take.

Now as a further aid to agriculture we know perfectly well, but have we come out and said so clearly and distinctly? We should repeal immediately those provisions of law that compel the Federal Government to go into the market to purchase, to sell, to speculate, in farm products, in a futile attempt to reduce farm surpluses. And they are the people that are talking of keeping government out of business. Why, the practical way to help the farmer is by an arrangement that will, in addition to lightening some of the improvable burdens from his back, do something towards the reduction of the surpluses of staple commodities, the wheat, the corn, the cotton, the wool, the oil, the sugar, the fruit, the livestock.

By our example at Washington, we shall have the opportunity of pointing the way to economic recovery for the nation. Let us remember well that out of every tax dollar in the average state in this nation, 40 cents enters the Treasury in Washington, D. C., 10 or 12 cents only go to the state, and the balance is consumed by the costs of local government in counties and cities and towns.

I propose to you, my friends, and through you, that government should take the initiative, be made solvent and that the example be set by the President of the United States and his Cabinet.

"Country Wants Repeal." And talking about setting a definite example, I congratulate the convention for having made the courage, fearlessly, to write into its declaration of principles what an overwhelming majority here assembled really thinks about the eighteenth amendment. The declaration wants repeal. Our candidate wants repeal, and I am confident that the United States of America wants repeal.

Two years ago the platform on which I ran for Governor the moment I came to office was substantially the same provision. The overwhelming sentiment of the people of my state as shown by the vote of that year, extends, I know, to the people of many of the other states. I say to you now that from this date on, the eighteenth amendment is doomed. That is what happens, we as Democrats must and will, rightly and morally enable the states to protect themselves against the importations of intoxicating liquor where such importations may violate their state laws. We must rightly and morally prevent the return of the saloon.

To go back to this dry subject of finance, because it all ties in together, the eighteenth amendment has something to do with finance, too. In a comprehensive planning for the reconstruction of the great credit groups, including Government credit, I list an important place for that principle of the platform here adopted calling for the letting in of the light of day on issues of securities, foreign and domestic, which are offered for sale to the investing public.

My friends, you and I as common sense citizens know that it would help to protect the savings of the country from a dishonesty of crooks and from the lack of honor of some men in high financial places. Publicity is the enemy of crookedness.

And now one word about unemployment, and incidentally about agriculture. I have favored the use of certain types of public works, as a further emergency means of stimulating employment and the issuance of bonds, to pay for such public works, but I have pointed out that no economic end is served if we merely build without building for a necessary purpose. Such works, of course, should insofar as possible be self-sustaining, if they are to be financed by the issuing of bonds.

So as to spread the points of all kinds as widely as possible, we must take definite steps to shorten the working day and the working week.

Let us use common sense and business sense, and just as one

example we know that a very hopeful and immediate means of release, both for the unemployed and for agriculture, will come from a wide plan of the converting of many millions of acres of marginal and unused land into timber land through reforestation. There are tens of millions of acres east of the Mississippi River alone in abandoned farms, in cut-over land, now growing up in worthless brush. Why, every European nation has a definite land policy and has had one for generations. We have not. Having none, we face a future of soil erosion and timber famine. It is clear that economic recovery and immediate employment march hand in hand in the call for the reforestation of these vast areas.

Another example of practical, immediate relief. Action. I am to do the same thing, and it can be done, for the small home owner in our cities and villages. We can lighten his burden and develop his purchasing power. Take away, my friends, that specter of too high an interest rate. Take away that specter of the due-date just a short time away. Save homes; save homes for thousands of self-respecting families and drive out that specter of insecurity, from our midst.

Party Stand on Tariff. Out of all the tons of printed paper, out of all the hours of oratory, the recriminations, the defenses, the happy-thought plans in Washington and in every state, there emerges one great, simple, crystal pure fact that during the past 10 years a nation of 120,000,000 has been led by the Republican leaders to erect an impenetrable barbed wire entanglement around its borders through the instrumentality of tariffs which have isolated us from all the rest of the human beings in all the rest of the round world. I accept that admirable tariff statement in the platform of this convention. It would protect American business and American labor.

But our acts of the past we have invited and received the retaliation of other nations. I propose an invitation to them to forget the past, to sit at the table with us, as friends, and to plan with us for the restoration of the trade of the world.

Go into the home of the business man. He knows what the tariff has done for him. Go into the home of the factory worker. He knows why goods do not move. Go into the home of the farmer. He knows how the tariff has helped to ruin him.

Yes, at last our eyes are open; at last the American people are ready to acknowledge that Republican leadership was wrong and that the Democracy is right. My program, of which I can only touch on these points, is based upon this simple moral principle—the welfare and the soundness of a nation depends first upon what the great mass of the people wish and need; and secondly, whether or not they are getting it.

What do the people of America want more than anything else? In my mind, two things: Work; work with all the moral and spiritual values that go with work. And with work, a reasonable measure of security—security for themselves, for their wives and children.

Work and security—these two are more than words. They are more than facts. They are the spiritual values, the true goal toward which our efforts of reconstruction should lead. These are the values that we have failed to achieve by the leadership we now have.

Relief of Distress. Our Republican leaders tell us economic laws are sacred, inviolable, unchangeable—that these laws cause panics which no one could prevent. But while they prate of economic laws, men and women are starving. We must lay hold of the fact that economic laws are not made by nature. They are made by human beings.

Yes, when—not if—when, we get the chance, the Federal Government will assume bold leadership in distress relief. For years, Washington has alternated between putting its head in the sand and saying there is no large number of destitute people in our midst who need food and clothing, and then saying the states should take care of them, if there are. Instead of planning two and a half years ago to do what they are now trying to do, they kept putting it off from day to day and week to week, and month to month, until the conscience of America demanded action.

I say that, while primary responsibility for relief rests with localities now, as ever, yet the Federal Government has always had and still has a continuing responsibility for the broader public welfare. It will soon fulfill that responsibility.

And now, just a few words about our plans for the next four months. By coming here, instead of waiting for a formal notification, I have made it clear that I believe we should eliminate expensive ceremonies and that we should let in mention at once, tonight, my friends, the necessary machinery for an adequate presentation of the issues to the electorate of the nation. I myself have important duties as Governor of a great state, duties which in these times are more arduous and more grave than at any previous period, and yet I feel confident that I shall be able to make a number of short

visits to several parts of the nation and my trips will have as their first objective a study of first hand from the lips of men and of women of all parties and all occupations, the actual conditions and needs of every part of an interdependent country.

Lessons of the Crisis. One word more: out of every crisis, every tribulation, every disaster, mankind rises with some share of greater knowledge, of higher decency, of surer purpose. Today we shall have come through a period of loose thinking and decadent living, an era of selfishness, of individual men and women and of whole nations. Blame not Governments alone for this. Blame ourselves an equal share. Let us be frank in acknowledgment of the truth that many amongst us have made obedience to "mammon," that the profits of speculation, the easy road without toil, have lured us from the old barricades. To return to higher standards, we must abandon the false prophets and seek new leaders of our own choosing.

Never before in modern history, have the essential differences between the two major American parties stood out in such striking contrast as they do today. Republican leaders not only have failed in material things, they have failed in national vision, because in disarray they have held out no hope, they have pointed out no path for the people to climb back to places of security and of safety in our American life.

Throughout the nation, men and women, forgotten in the political philosophy of the Government of the last years look to us here for guidance and for more equitable opportunity to share in the distribution of national wealth.

On the farms, in the large metropolitan areas in the smaller cities and in the villages, many of our citizens cherish the hope that their old standards of living and of thought have not gone forever. Those millions cannot and shall not hope in vain.

I pledge you—I pledge myself—to a new deal for the American people. Let us all here assembled constitute ourselves prophets of a new order of competence and of courage. This is more than a political campaign; it is a call to arms. Give me your help, not to win votes alone, but to win in this crusade to restore America to its own people.

U. S. STANDARDS BUREAU HEAD COLLAPSES IN OFFICE AND DIES

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, July 2.—Dr. George K. Burgess, director of the Bureau of Standards and prominent physicist, died suddenly today in an ambulance en route to a hospital after being stricken in his office.

He was 58 years old and had been connected with the bureau since 1903. Before that time he taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Michigan and University of California.

Newton to Speak on Waterways. "What Waterways Mean in Dollars and Cents to St. Louis" will be the subject of a speech by former Congressman Cleveland A. Newton at a luncheon meeting of the City Club Wednesday.

Mrs. Halfin's Cedar Bird Perches

Aids in riding your bird and cage of destructive life-sapping vermin. Bites your bird and cage by experienced people, who handle birds over one thousand carloads of birds, and matter where you live. New birds, rare birds, new cages, imported from the four corners of the world, great you, and all at sensible prices.

Health-Giving, Daylight to Every Square Foot of Our Cages Racks.

Yes Mam—We Board Birds NATIONAL PET SHOPS

Open daily 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. Sundays and Holidays a few of our employees are here until noon to serve you.

Wm. Ward, Sec'y of the B. C. Club, yesterday's Secretary of the Republican.

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Many Spending Day at River Resorts—Suspended Tomorrow

WARNINGS BY SAFE

Celebrations include Those at Airport, and Dr. Se

St. Louisans and a half-day of Independence Day. Many houses, banks, stores, and offices closed tomorrow.

Weather, though clearing on tonight, going from the Meramec country retreats, to the river or high on warning from "safe" activities.

Due to "safe" and prompt return, the bureau has decreased motor cars. Most in "swim" have, on the other hand, and on the Fourth of July.

Advice to swimmers, not to let an hour when exhausted, water of unknown "rock the boat," canoe, or go to swim.

Motorists are urged to be cautious in driving, and above all, to drive at a safe speed.

When the "old" tradition is held, not to let annual fireworks. Physicists prompt anti-religious in the works burns. Stained free of hospital pay for their family physician, as the hospital limited.

Program A "safe and sound" planned at the beach, and a opening. The p. auspices of the Business Men's A. club group fly. bitions by individual of an auto. at the of the. nile Doolittle. will conclude the public is inv. The twenty-se. bration of the G. pendence Day A. led tomorrow a. at a luncheon. and Potomac str. a parade from Gr. mi street at. Prof. Isaac Lip. tion University, the Washington. Board of Alder. Hundreds of. rounding territor. attend the Munic. and tomorrow. railroads have. tions and open. sale at the of. Building from. and from 9 a. m. tomorrow.

A public picnic. Town Club at. 5000. all day, from. music, cards, dan. and in the even. The annual. bration in Univ. costs about \$40. domed as an econ.

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ST. LOUIS OBSERVE INDEPENDENCE

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LOUISIANS BEGIN OBSERVANCE OF INDEPENDENCE DAY

Many Spending Double Holiday at River and Country Resorts — Business Suspended Tomorrow.

WARNINGS ISSUED BY SAFETY COUNCIL

Celebrations Planned Include Those at Municipal Airport, Gravois Park and Dr. Sayman's Farm.

St. Louisans are enjoying a two-day holiday today. In observance of Independence Day, business houses, banks, exchanges, Federal, State and city offices will be closed tomorrow. Regular mail deliveries will be suspended, and afternoon newspapers will not be published.

Refreshed by the unusually cool weather, thousands of workers started on outings yesterday afternoon, going from stores and offices to the Moramee River or other country retreats. This modern tendency to spend Independence day on river or highway brought a warning from Safety Council executives.

"Due to 'safe and sane' activities and prompt treatment of powder burns, deaths from fireworks injuries have decreased. Hard roads, fast motor cars, and widespread interest in swimming and boating have, on the other hand, increased drownings and automobile accidents on the Fourth of July.

Advice to Swimmers. Swimmers are warned to keep to the right, give proper hand signals, be cautious in passing other vehicles, and, above all, to drive at reasonable speed.

When the "old-fashioned" celebration is held, parents are urged to keep their children under close supervision. Physicians insist that prompt anti-tetanus treatment is essential in the treatment of fireworks burns. Serum may be obtained free of charge at the city hospital and clinics, but persons able to pay are urged to call on their family physician for treatment, as the hospital facilities are limited.

Program at Airport. A "safe and sane" celebration is planned at the Municipal Airport beginning at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning. The program, given under auspices of the North St. Louis Business Men's Association, will include group flying, stunting exhibitions by individuals, demonstration of an autogiro and exhibition of a new speed plane by Maj. Jimmie Doolittle. Music and fireworks will conclude the show, to which the public is invited.

Twenty-second annual celebration of the Gravois Park Independence Day Association will be held tomorrow afternoon and evening at the park, Compton avenue and Fontaine street. There will be parade from Grand boulevard and main street, starting at 1 p. m. Prof. Isaac Lipnietz of Washington University, local chairman of the Washington bicentennial celebration, and President Neun of the Board of Aldermen will speak.

Hundreds of visitors from surrounding territory are expected to attend the Municipal Opera tonight and tomorrow evening. Several railroads have planned opera excursions and opera tickets will be on sale at the office in the Arcade Building from noon to 5 p. m. today and from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. tomorrow.

A public picnic will be held by the Town Club at the farm of Dr. T. M. Sayman, 9500 Bellefontaine road, all day tomorrow. There will be music, sports, dancing and contests, and in the evening a fireworks display. The annual fireworks celebration in University City, which costs about \$400, has been abandoned as an economy measure.

Four Wards Claimed for Becker. William Sacks, managing director of the Becker-for-Governor Club yesterday announced endorsements of the Republican City Committee. They are Henry L. Berger of the Second Ward; W. E. VanCamp of the Seventeenth Ward; John J. Riley of the Twentieth Ward and George L. Reno of the Twenty-third Ward. Each states that the party organization in his ward has endorsed and will support Becker for Governor.

Late Ex-King Manuel and His Wife



THREE years after his exile MANUEL II of Portugal married PRINCESS AUGUSTA VICTORIA of Hohenzollern, related to the then ruling house of Germany. This photograph was taken at a tennis match in 1930 on the Sussex Lodge estate of Lady Wavetree in Regent Park. Manuel was umpire of the match.

WOMAN LOSES ACTION OVER \$21,940 DEEDS

Court Holds They Are Assets of Defunct Prudential Casualty and Surety Co.

The application of Mrs. Amelia Kohl, 67 years old, of Normandy, St. Louis county, for an order requiring State Superintendent of Insurance Thompson to surrender to her \$21,940 in deeds of trust now among the assets of the defunct Prudential Casualty & Surety Co. was denied by Circuit Judge Norton yesterday.

The court held that the deeds of trust had been turned over to the company for the purpose of bolstering up its assets, in place of some which were to be charged off at the direction of the Insurance Department, and although Mrs. Kohl was unaware of the conditions of transfer, her son, Fred Kohl, treasurer of the company, who was her agent, was charged with knowledge of its purpose, being a member of the board of directors.

The deeds of trust in controversy were listed in the securities ledger of the company showing property in its possession.

Interest Credited to Her Account. Testimony was to the effect that Mrs. Kohl's son got her to lend the deeds, which are secured by Illinois land, to the company in October, 1930, shortly after he had become connected with it. Paul L. Temple, its vice president and secretary, participated in obtaining the loan according to testimony.

Mrs. Kohl was to receive certain securities described by her lawyer as "cats and dogs" which were to indemnify her in the transaction but she never got them, she testified. The interest on the deeds of trust is still credited to her account, being collected at the Granite City, Ill. Trust and Savings Bank.

Oliver T. Remmers, attorney for the Insurance Superintendent, admitted that the Department has possession of the deeds of trust and that the indemnifying securities Mrs. Kohl was to have been given are also in its possession. However, he introduced records of the company indicating that the transaction between Mrs. Kohl and the company was regarded as a sale of property. On the other hand Mrs. Kohl had documents in support of her claim it was a loan.

Says Son Acted for Company. According to Fred W. Thompson, representing Mrs. Kohl, the son was not the agent of his mother but acted for the company. The son testified that when he made the loan he believed the company was solvent, as its yearly premium income was in excess of \$600,000. It was in business at 110 North Ninth street until last Dec. 26, when on petition of the Insurance Department the Circuit Court enjoined it from operating. William Baldwin was its president.

Mrs. Kohl is the widow of J. Fred Kohl, Granite City banker. He died in 1924 leaving an estate with an estimated value of \$300,000.

LINCOLN, 1109 OLIVE RECONDITIONED ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

While a Little Extra Cost, Quantity Less

\$49

Complete Delivered and Installed

Full Family Size

EX-KING MANUEL DIES IN ENGLAND; EXILE 22 YEARS

Former Portuguese Ruler Said to Have Lost Throne Through Infatuation for Gaby Deslys.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, July 2.—Former King Manuel II of Portugal, of whom it was sometimes said that he tossed away a throne for Gaby Deslys, the French actress, died today at his home, Fulwell Park, Twickenham. He died very suddenly of throat disease which had been troubling him for some time. His death occurred in the twenty-second year of his exile. He was 42 years old. The funeral is expected to be held at Twickenham. Plans for it will not be completed before Monday.

The following official announcement was made of the former King's death: "The King complained of a sore throat, but was free from fever, and he paid a visit to a laryngologist who advised immediate retirement to bed. At 1 p. m. His Majesty felt more ill and went to bed. At 1:40 p. m. there was an attack of breathlessness which became worse with extreme rapidity and death ensued from an attack of the glottis occurring so suddenly there was no time to summon a doctor."

Only yesterday Manuel sat in the royal box with that other ex-monarch, Alfonso of Spain, watching Helen Willis win her fifth Wimbledon singles championship. He was one of the wealthiest and most powerful of the Portuguese Republic. He allowed him to keep all his properties. It was estimated that he had an income of \$1,000,000 a year.

One of the most colorful episodes in his life was his infatuation for Gaby Deslys, a slim, blonde French actress, who died 12 years ago. She never denied the stories which circulated about her friendship for the king, nor did she discredit one rumor or another. She was married to a Portuguese nobleman, but she never lived with him. She had a pearl necklace worth a fortune and other costly gifts with such disregard of the royal coffers that the resulting complaints in Portugal had hastened the revolution that exiled the King.

Before the Gaby Deslys episode there was a story that Valaevka, the "Diamond Queen of Russia," had beguiled Manuel. Detested by Revolt. Manuel was born Nov. 15, 1889, the younger son of Carlos I and Marie Amelie of Orleans. On the assassination of Carlos and the Crown Prince Luis, duke of Braganza, Feb. 1, 1908, Manuel succeeded to the throne. He was crowned in 1916. He was wounded in the attack in which his father was killed.

The murder of Carlos was the climax of internal troubles which had disturbed Portugal since that King ascended the throne in 1889. In the beginning those troubles were due to corrupt government and intolerably heavy taxes. Carlos set up a dictatorship and dispensed with Parliament, ruling the nation by absolute decree. Under Manuel the situation was not improved. Oct. 13, 1910, a revolution overthrew the monarchy.

Manuel belonged to the house of Braganza-Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, established 10 centuries ago. On Sept. 4, 1918, he married, at Sigmaringen, Princess Augusta Victoria of Hohenzollern, a relative of the then ruling house in Germany. There was a feud between two rival branches of the House of Braganza, but it was patched up in 1927 when Manuel met his cousin, Dom Miguel, at Dover. They agreed that when Manuel died, the pretender Dom Nuno Duarte, also his cousin, should succeed him as head of the house.

Mrs. Marie Nottbusch Indorsed. Mrs. Marie Nottbusch, committeewoman of the Twenty-first Ward, has been indorsed for reelection by members of the colored Republican Club of the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fifteenth precincts of the Twenty-first Ward.

FRED DUESENBERG INJURED

By the Associated Press. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 2.—Fred Duesenberg, Indianapolis automobile manufacturer, suffered cuts on the face and a dislocated arm in an automobile accident today near Ligonier. He was driving a Indianapolis from Philadelphia when he averted his machine to avoid striking two other cars. His car crashed into an embankment and rolled over twice. He was placed in a hospital here.

Kochler and Kiel to Speak Friday.

Leo A. Kochler, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and former Mayor Henry W. Kiel, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, will speak at a meeting Friday night at North St. Louis Turner Hall, Twentieth and Salisbury streets.

Is this YOUR Child?

Or have you delayed buying her a piano, feeling your budget would not permit it at this time. If this true, you need no longer deny her the pleasure and advantages that only a knowledge of music will give.

We have a very attractive proposal for parents like yourself. If it is inconvenient for you to call, won't you fill in and send us the coupon below?

THE BALDWIN PIANO COMPANY

1111 Olive St. Open Evenings

Without any obligation, I would like to know more about your special offer to parents.

Name _____ Address _____ City _____

PAROLED CONVICT, 'BROKE AND HUNGRY,' RETURNS TO PRISON

Asks to Be Arrested and Request Is Granted at Auburn, N. Y., Institution.

By the Associated Press. AUBURN, N. Y., July 2.—A man released from Auburn Prison on parole eight months ago presented himself at the front gate and today begged to be admitted. He said he was "broke and hungry," and that he had hitch-hiked all the way from Cleveland, O.

"Sorry," said prison officials, "but you can't get in."

"Can't you arrest me—say as a parole violator?"

The officer telephoned the Department of Correction at Albany, which authorized the action, and the man became a number again in the prison.

He was Albert Sacks, 45 years old, of Cleveland, who was sentenced in Buffalo in 1928 after conviction of grand larceny, and was paroled on Oct. 1, 1931.

FORMER BANK CASHIER GETS 45 YEARS FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

Arthur Thompson Sentenced at Maryville, Mo., for Taking Money and Customers' Bonds.

By the Associated Press. MARYVILLE, Mo., July 2.—Arthur Thompson, former cashier of the closed Gulfport Bank, pleaded guilty to three counts charging embezzlement and was sentenced today by Judge D. D. Reeves to 45 years on each count—the maximum—the terms to run consecutively.

Thompson admitted embezzling \$5,000 of bank funds; \$3,000 in liberty bonds left for safekeeping in the bank by Dr. J. M. McClanahan of Gulfport and \$2,000 in United States Treasury bonds left in the bank by Hugh Ellis of near Gulfport. Thompson, 42 years old, is married and has a family of children.

MEXICAN PULLMAN STRIKE OFF

MEXICO CITY, July 2.—The Pullman Co. notified railroads this afternoon that a strike of its employees in Mexico had been ended and that its service would be resumed tonight. Neither the company officers nor employees gave out terms of the settlement.

The strike began Thursday. Meanwhile, railroad union leaders issued a statement that a strike of employees of the Government-owned national railways of Mexico probably would be called in August. The union heads listed various complaints against the national lines, involving salary and personnel matters. They said a vote on the strike question was being taken by the workers.

75c PT. RED DEVIL BUG SPRAY 29c

25c MAGNESIA TOOTH PASTE 2 for 25c

25c COLGATE TOOTH PASTE 2 for 25c

5-LB. SACK EPSOM SALT 25c

35c 1/4-Lb. Absorbent Cotton 15c

35c SANITARY NAPKINS 3 for 49c

35c PT. U. S. P. Witch Hazel 19c

50c W & D TENNIS BALLS 3 for \$1

AMERICAN OIL \$1.45 Gallon

Quart 49c

Pint 29c

75c WOODBURY FACE POWDER 39c

\$2.10 LA GERADINE with Atomizer and Shampoo 98c

10 BARS JERGENS SOAP for 25c

\$3.50 White Enamel BED PAN \$1.69

ICE CREAM SODA 5c

5c SQUIBB'S MINERAL OIL 59c

50c PT. MEYER MILK 29c

35c PT. MEYER ALCOHOL 2 for 25c

PT. MEYER AROMATIC CASSARA 75c

50c UNGUENT FOR BURNS 33c

SHOCK KILLS WIFE WHEN SHE HEARS HUSBAND IS DEAD

Fred A. Banister, Real Estate Man, Victim of Heart Disease After Illness of Ten Days.

Ten minutes after Fred A. Banister, real estate dealer, had died at St. Luke's Hospital yesterday of heart disease, his wife, Mrs. Nonie Banister, died of shock when she was told of her husband's death. She was in the lobby of the hospital when notified.

Mr. Banister, who was 70 years old, had been in the hospital for the past 10 days. Mrs. Banister, who was 65, and their daughter, Mrs. L. C. Sherrill, had been to visit him at 9:30 a. m. and had found him seemingly improved.

"This morning the lobby and Mrs. Sherrill had gone out to her car when Mrs. Banister stopped to talk to Dr. J. Hoy Sanford, one of the physicians for Mr. Banister. As they were talking a nurse came up and told the physician of the real estate dealer's death. Dr. Sanford turned to Mrs. Banister and said, 'Mrs. Banister, I have a shock for you.' She exclaimed, 'I know what it is!' and collapsed. She died immediately.

A real estate dealer in St. Louis for 43 years, Mr. Banister had built a number of large apartment houses in the West End, among them a group in Savoy Court, near Union and Delmar boulevards, and another group at Delmar boulevard and 50th street.

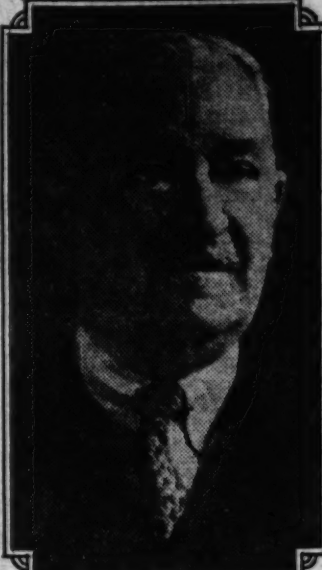
He and Mrs. Banister lived at 4814 Argyle place, in an apartment in the two-block section between Lindell boulevard, Maryland, Euclid and York avenues, which he owned.

They are survived by a son, Edward M. Banister, an officer of the Banister Real Estate Co., of which his father was president, and their daughter, Mrs. Sherrill. In addition, Mr. Banister is survived by his brother, Edward W. Banister, an attorney and a sister, Mrs. Alex Mann. Their mother, Mrs. Miriam S. Banister, lived to be 111 years old and was known for many years as the city's oldest resident.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow at the Sherill home, 17 Southmoor drive, with interment in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

DIED 10 MINUTES APART

FRED BANISTER.



MRS. NONIE BANISTER.

21 CHILDREN ARE TREATED FOR BURNS FROM FIREWORKS

Anti-Tetanus Serum Administered to Total of 30 in Two Days at City Hospital.

Twenty-one children were treated yesterday at City Hospital for injuries suffered in premature Fourth of July celebrations. Nine had received treatment Friday.

Most of the injuries were powder burns on the hand suffered when fire crackers exploded while being held, or in the use of blank pistols. Anti-tetanus serum, recommended as a precaution against lockjaw, was administered to all who applied.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENT IN MRS. LUCAS' DEATH

Sister-in-Law Tells of Victim Taking Poison Apparently by Mistake.

A verdict of accident was returned by Coroner Dever yesterday in the death Friday of Mrs. Charles Lucas, 5442 Kingsbury avenue. Mrs. Mary Lucas Hart testified that she was at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. B. C. Lucas, 4411 Westminster place, with Mrs. Charles Lucas, her sister-in-law, Thursday afternoon, when Mrs. Lucas called her to a bathroom and stated she had taken poison. In response to a question by Dever, who asked whether Mrs. Lucas stated she had taken the poison by mistake, Mrs. Hart replied, "She indicated that she had made a mistake—she appeared terrified, and called to me as soon as she realized what had happened." Mrs. Lucas was unconscious on reaching Barnes Hospital, and died without being able to make a statement.

Mrs. Lucas was 56 years old, and was socially prominent. Before her marriage in 1922 she was Miss Elizabeth Holliday, and was a maid of honor at the Villed Prophet ball the year of her debut. In addition to her husband, she is survived by two children, Elizabeth Ann and J. B. C. Lucas.

Funeral services will be at 10 a. m. tomorrow from the Westminster place residence, with interment in Calvary Cemetery.

STONE FOR BRITISH BUILDING LAID IN ROCKEFELLER CENTER

Lord Southborough Performs Ceremony; John D. Jr., Speaker for Co-operation Between Nations.

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, July 2.—The cornerstone for the British Empire Building in Rockefeller Center was laid today by Lord Southborough, chairman of the syndicate which sponsored the edifice. Members of the Rockefeller family, a large group of the British nobility and leaders of international trade were present.

John D. Rockefeller Jr., said: "We have hoped to set up here in Rockefeller Center a practical example of co-operation between nations."

Lord Southborough declared the stone "well and truly laid." A band played "God Save the King" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

U.S. Gives Up Coeur d'Alene Lands

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, July 2.—President Hoover today signed an act to provide for the relinquishment by the United States of certain lands in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Give the Independent Druggist a Chance DRUG SALE

Prices Good All Week TAX-FREE Grand 3984-3985

100 Malted Milk 49c	100 Pompadour Body Powder 39c	75c Weyth's Sage and Sulphur 59c
100 Fountain Syringe 69c	100 Cherry Body Powder 39c	50c Dr. West Tooth Brush 39c
100 Water Bottle 69c	60c Marine 39c	Ayer's Anker-Pain-Expeller 75c
5 Yards Sterile Gauze 29c	50c Red Devil Roach Pow. 3 for \$1	Armand Powder 39c
100 Sterile Cotton 29c	50c Red Devil Roach Pow. 3 for \$1	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Q. Dribble 89c	50c Myaloid \$1.39	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Q. Johnson Glycerol 89c	75c Fitch's Shampoo, Tonic Free, 39c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Bath Spray 39c	60c Powder and Perfume 89c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Colgate's Ader Tab. 39c	35c Schell's Corn Pads 23c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
25c Meris Talcum 15c	25c Blue Jay 19c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
25c Colgate's Talcum 15c	35c Frezzone 23c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Baby Talcum 3 for 50c	100 Zonite 69c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Baby Talcum 3 for 50c	100 Daphnia 63c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
25c Ex Lax 3 for 50c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
25c Feenami 3 for 50c	75c Venus Salts 39c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
25c Schoenfeld Tab. 3 for 50c	75c Fletcher's Castoria 59c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Seidlitz Powders 19c	100 Pond's Cleansing Tissue 19c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
60c Forham Paste 39c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
75c Barbasol, Jar 49c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
25c Listerine Paste 3 for 50c	75c Venus Salts 39c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
50c Prophylactic Brush 19c	75c Fletcher's Castoria 59c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Hinkley's Pills 14c	100 Pond's Cleansing Tissue 19c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Vaseline 69c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Citracarbonate 69c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
25c Citrate Magnesia 15c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Alarm Clocks 89c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Agard 89c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Kram's Lemon Cream 79c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Grog-Turpin 79c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Maltines 98c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Listerine 69c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
25c Mercurochrome 3 for 25c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Lax 79c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
75c Pl. Frix 43c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Pocket Knives 25c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
100 Motor Jugs 89c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
60c Pompadour Powder 39c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
50c Lax Powder 39c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c
50c Nature's Remedy 39c	100 Shear Hair Remover 49c	60c Hopper's Face Creams 49c

KOHLBERG

3900 Lafayette

Phones Grand 3984-3985

40c LB. SODIUM FLUORIDE 19c	Pain Chloroform Liniment 50c	50c PT. MEYER MILK 29c	35c PT. MEYER ALCOHOL 2 for 25c	PT. MEYER AROMATIC CASSARA 75c
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50c PINT BAY RUM 23c

\$1.00 LUCKY TIGER 49c

40c QUART ICE CREAM 25c

40c PLUTO 29c

\$1.20 CALDWELL'S STR. PEPSIN 73c

100 MEYER ASPIRIN 39c

35c KOHLBERG ANTISEPTIC 35c

LILLY INSULIN 1.89

50c UNGUENT FOR BURNS 33c

ROOSEVELT GETS OVATION WHEN HIS PLANE ARRIVES

Crash at Field Causes Some
Difficulty in Getting Gov-
ernor to Auto After Sons
Greet Him.

PLUNGES INTO WORK OF HIS CAMPAIGN

"Jim, Old Pal, Put It Right
There; You Certainly Did
Great Work," His Greet-
ing to Farley.

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, July 2.—Franklin D. Roosevelt laid plans tonight for an immediate and active campaign for the presidency.

He conferred tonight with friends and leaders over the plan of action that will see him out on a vote hunt this month.

Scarcely had the tumult of the convention shouting died down before he was in his headquarters at the Congress Hotel planning his program of future activity. His plans for the present, however, are indefinite, but he made it clear that he had in mind a busy campaign.

If his first day was any gauge, it will be one of unprecedented vigor. He began the day with an airplane trip that brought him a third of the way across the continent—the first time a presidential nominee had ever taken to the air in his campaign.

In quick succession after his arrival, there was his appearance in the convention hall to accept the nomination in person, a meeting with leaders and two press conferences. The succession of develop-ments took him immediately into the crowd-stirring happenings that usually are deferred until weeks later in the campaign.

Crowd at the Airport.
Several thousand persons jammed about the airport to welcome him on his arrival. Campaign cheer-ers as his sons and daughter greeted him. The police had difficulty in clearing a passage through the crowd for him to pass to his automobile.

There were more cheering crowds at the stadium, and again at his hotel when he returned, and there behind him, he went to his room for a brief rest before beginning the evening's activities.

The Governor was accompanied by Mayor Cermak of Chicago and held the arm of his son, James, as he walked into the hotel.

Roosevelt's arrival at the hotel so soon after the convention adjourned was unexpected, but a crowd had gathered, nevertheless, and policemen had to help open a path for him to the elevator.

He appeared a little later at a press conference.

He smiled broadly as he opened the press conference, and one of his first remarks was that he was happy that Speaker Garner had been chosen as his running mate.

He said, "First, because of his great experience and energy. Second, because he has been my close friend for a long period of years."

Roosevelt said he had not yet talked to Garner. He said the Speaker had just missed reaching him by telephone at Albany last night.

The nominee said the principal reason for his trip to Chicago had been to start the campaign immediately "instead of waiting July."

"What are your plans for your stay here?" he asked. "I intend talking to a lot of people but I have no appointments."

"You won't discuss politics—just social?"

"On yes I will, lots of it."

Gov. Roosevelt said that he planned returning by rail to Albany at 10 o'clock tomorrow night but that his plans were subject to change. He will not use a special train.

Not Much Sleep in Albany.
Surveying the group of reporters, Roosevelt indicated how they had stood the strain of covering the convention without sleep.

"We didn't get very much sleep in Albany either," he observed.

"Do you plan to speak in every state," he was asked.

"No, it takes a vice presidential candidate of 38 to do that. Let's see, wasn't I 38 in 1920? Yes that's right."

Somebody asked him if it had begun to look like the convention was going to last through the Fourth of July and he said "yes," adding, "I've been through two conventions that lasted through the Fourth of July, San Francisco and Madison Square Garden."

Roosevelt invited James A. Farley, his campaign manager, Arthur Mullen, the floor manager in his fight for the nomination, and J. Bruce Kremer of Montana to be his guests at dinner and discussed with them his plans for the future.

The plane circled the field twice before landing.

A cheer went up from the crowd as the Governor climbed to the ground. Several members of his family pushed forward to greet him.

Police had difficulty holding back the crowd.

Roosevelt stood beside the plane and waved his hat as a new cheer arose. A police detail strained forward against the crowd in an effort to force a passage through which he might pass to the waiting automobiles, but the crowd held

Nominee Arrives in Chicago



GOV. ROOSEVELT and crowd at Municipal Airport, where he landed from plane.

fast and there was considerable difficulty in clearing the way.

Finally he succeeded in forcing a way to the reception room of the airport. There the crowd pressed down upon them again.

One of the first to meet the Governor was James A. Farley, who led the fight for his nomination.

Sons and Daughter There.
His two sons, James and Franklin Jr., and his daughter, Mrs. Anna Dall, had joined the party at the plane and accompanied them into the reception room.

One of those in the reception was Judge Henry Horner, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Illinois.

The crowd roared for a speech as the Governor emerged from the Municipal Station, but members of the Reception Committee led the way directly toward the waiting cars.

Roosevelt, smiling broadly, exchanged pleasantries with members of the crowd as he passed toward his automobile.

Several persons in the crowd yelled to the Governor as he came from the reception room: "Don't forget to make up with Al Smith."

He replied, "I'll do that."

But some friends of Smith remained skeptical. Some expect him to leave the country for the duration of the campaign, possibly for a European trip.

A solid line of people was shouting for a speech. Roosevelt laughed and said: "I'm going to be making a speech in a few minutes."

The crowd, shouting "Hurrah for Roosevelt," refused to give way even after the motors of the nominee's machine had been started and the automobile crept forward a few feet at a time.

Street Crowds Cheer Him.
The crowd finally gave way and the journey toward the city began shortly before 5 p. m.

A solid line of people was banked on Cicero avenue and they took up the cheer as the cars of the party picked up speed.

As he stepped from his plane, his two sons had greeted their father with a kiss.

"How are you, Jimmy?" he said, throwing his arm around Franklin Jr.

Farley was the second to push through the crowd and grasp his hand.

"Jim, old pal, put it right there," he said, extending his hand.

"You certainly did great work," Mrs. Dall and Roosevelt's daughter-in-law, Mrs. James Roosevelt, threw their arms around the Governor's neck and kissed him just as Mayor Cermak came through the crowd and shook his hand, prophesying his victory in November.

"Mayor Cermak, I am very happy to see my old friend," he said, "and happy at what happened here in Chicago and I believe your prophecy will come true."

Cermak asked him how he had enjoyed the trip and he replied "fine."

The Governor's nose glasses fell off as the crowd pushed around him. They were recovered from the ground unbroken.

At the request of photographers, he stood on the step of the plane to permit them to get a better view. The Governor's party, including Mrs. Roosevelt and their sons, Elliott and John, Supreme Court Justice Samuel Rosenman, his former counsel, and several members of his staff, left Albany at 7:31 in the 13-passenger plane. Plans for re-arranging were made at Buffalo and Cleveland. In Cleveland an official party extended a welcome and congratulations. Newton D. Baker had declined to head the committee, pleading occupation with work.

ROOSEVELT TALKS TO COMMITTEE; FARLEY NEW CHIEF

'Campaign Starts Tonight,'
Nominee Says, After His
Manager Is Chosen to
Succeed Raskob.

BY RAYMOND P. BRANDT,
A Staff Correspondent of the
Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Four hours after the Democratic convention adjourned today, Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed the reorganized Democratic national committee of which his pre-convention campaign manager, James A. Farley of New York, had been unanimously elected chairman to succeed John T. Raskob, friend of Alfred E. Smith. In the meantime he announced at his first press conference as a candidate that the campaign would start right away.

In a ten-minute speech at the committee meeting he said: "The campaign starts tonight. I am confident that the task we are about to enter will be carried to a successful conclusion in November." It was then 9:05 p. m.

Gov. Roosevelt appeared dramatically before the committee members. Farley had been escorted to the chair and Robert Jackson of New Hampshire had been elected secretary of the committee.

Farley drew back a curtain of an impromptu stage and Roosevelt walked to a tall desk while the audience rose and applauded.

Farley merely announced "our candidate and the next President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Candidate's Talk.
"This is the second time I have been late today," Roosevelt began immediately, speaking without notes. "I had fully expected to get down to this meeting while it was presided over by my old and good friend, John Raskob. I wanted to thank him for the splendid work he has done for the party."

"It was his conception, and I think his alone, in the spring of 1929, for a permanent and active headquarters in Washington. He spoke to me during that spring of 1929. I went over those plans, which were subsequently followed. He selected my old friend J. P. Shouse as secretary and put another old friend, Charlie Michaelson, in charge of publicity."

"Have Given Their Best."
"For the past three years these men have given their best to the party. In 1928 some of our Republican newspaper friends had asked the old question, 'Is the Democratic party dead?' The answer of Shouse and Michaelson not only put a quietus on that question, but in the past year they have given us a new lease of life."

In conclusion, Roosevelt paid tribute to Norman Mack, the National Committeeman from New York, and to the material assistance to our party. In the November elections of that year we secured a majority in the House of Representatives and elected more Governors, Mayors and local officials than in any year since 1912.

In his opening remarks he paid a tribute to Woodrow Wilson and gave thanks that "many of his captains are still with us, to give us wise counsel. Your candidate wants repeal. And I am confident that the United States of America wants repeal."

Applause burst forth again when he declared: "I say to you that from this date on, the eighteenth amendment is doomed."

Tribute to Woodrow Wilson.
In his opening remarks he paid a tribute to Woodrow Wilson and gave thanks that "many of his captains are still with us, to give us wise counsel. Your candidate wants repeal. And I am confident that the United States of America wants repeal."

He accepted the platform "one hundred per cent" and gave the pledge that he would leave no doubt as to where he stood on any question of moment in the campaign.

He said that throughout the campaign he intended to attack "the Republican leadership," using those words rather than "the Republican party." Indicating this leadership for failure in the present economic crisis, he declared:

"To meet by reaction the danger of radicalism is to have disaster. Reaction is no barrier to the radical. It is a challenge, a provocation. The way to meet that danger is to offer a workable program of reconstruction, and the party to offer it is the party with clean hands."

"This, and this only, is a proper protection against blind reaction on the one hand and an improvised hit-or-miss irresponsible opportunism on the other."

He said it would never be the theory of the Democratic party that a favored few should be helped, in the hope that some of their prosperity would leak through to labor, the farmer and the small business man.

Invitation to Join Ranks.
To those "nominal Republicans" who were distressed at "the groping and the failure of their party leaders," he extended an invitation to join hands with the Democratic party, and to those "nominal Democrats who squint at the future with their faces turned toward the past," he issued the warning that they were "out of step with their party."

"Yes," he said, "the people of this country want a genuine party choice this year, not a choice between two names for the same reactionary doctrine. Ours must be a party of liberal thought of planned action, of enlightened international outlook, and of the greatest good to the greatest number of our citizens."

It was inevitable, he said, that the main issue of the campaign should revolve about the economic depression. It was no excuse for inaction to assert "that the depression is worldwide." The Republican claim, he said, that prosperity was a domestic product manufactured by a Republican

Continued on Page 4, Column 2.

Text of Roosevelt's Acceptance Speech

Continued From Page One.

problem. Picture to yourself, for instance, the great groups of property owned by millions of our citizens represented by credits issued in the form of bonds and mortgages—Government bonds of all kinds, Federal, state, county, municipal—bonds of industrial companies, of utility companies, mortgages on real estate in farms and cities and, finally, the vast investments of the nation in the railroads. What is the measure of the security of each of these groups? We know well that in our complicated interrelated credit structure, if any one of these credit groups collapses, they may all collapse. Danger to each is danger to all.

And I ask the present administration in Washington treated the inter-relationship of these credit groups? The answer is clear: It has not recognized that inter-relationship existing at the very heart of the nation, the Washington failure to understand that all of these groups, each and every one, the top of the pyramid and the bottom of the pyramid, must be considered together, that each and every one of these is dependent on every other, each and every one of them affecting the whole financial fabric?

Statesmanship and vision, my friends, require relief to all at the same time.

Just one word or two on taxes, the taxes that all of us pay toward the cost of government of all kinds. Well, I know something of taxes. For three long years I have been going up and down this country preaching that government should be paid for by the people, not by the state and local governments. I shall not stop that preaching. As an immediate program of action, we must abolish useless offices. We must eliminate actual prefunctions of government—functions in fact, that are not definitely essential to the continuance of government. We must merge, we must consolidate, subdivisions of government, and, like the private citizens, give up luxuries which we can no longer afford.

By our example at Washington, I shall have the opportunity of pointing the way of economy to local government. For let us remember well that out of every tax dollar in the average state in this nation, 40 cents enters the Treasury in Washington, D. C., 10 or 12 cents only go to the state capitals and 48 cents out of every dollar are consumed by the cost of local government in counties and cities and towns.

I propose to my friends, and through you, that government of all kinds, big and little, be made solvent and that the example be set by the President of the United States and his Cabinet.

"Country Wants Repeal."
And talking about setting a definite example, I congratulate this convention for having had the courage, fearlessly, to write into its declaration of principles what an overwhelming majority of the people of this country want. That result has been accomplished in other nations, why not in America, too?

Farm leaders, farm economists generally agree that a plan based on that principle is a desirable first step in the reconstruction of agriculture. It does not in itself furnish a complete program but it will serve in great measure in the long run to remove the pall of a surplus without the continued perpetual fret of world dumping. Final voluntary reduction of surplus is a part of our objective, but the present burden of existing surpluses make it necessary to repair great damage of the present by immediate emergency measures.

Such a plan as that, my friends, does not cost the Government any money nor does it keep the Government in business or in speculation.

And as to the actual wording of a bill, I believe that the Democratic party stands ready to be guided by whatever the responsible farm groups themselves agree on. That is a principle that is sound, and again I ask for action.

Agricultural Population.
One word about the farmer, and I know that every delegate that lives in the city in this hall knows why I lay emphasis on the farmer. It is because one-half of our population, over 50,000,000 people, are dependent on agriculture; and my friends, if these 50,000,000 people have no money, no cash to buy what is produced in the city, the city suffers to an equal or greater extent.

And that is why we are going to make the voters understand this year that this nation is not merely a nation of independence, but it is if we are to survive, bound to a nation of interdependence, town and city, and North and South, East and West. That is our goal, and that goal will be understood by the people of this country no matter where they live.

Yes, the purchasing power of this half of our population dependent on agriculture is gone. Farm mortgages reach nearly 10 billions of dollars today and interest charges on that alone are \$500,000,000 a year. But that is not all. The tax burden caused by extravagant and inefficient local government is an additional factor. Our most immediate concern should be to reduce the interest burden on these mortgages.

Redeeming of farm mortgages under salutary restrictions must be expanded and should, in the future, be conditioned on the reduction of interest rates. Amortization payments, maturities, should likewise in this crisis be extended where redemption is permitted before the mortgage is sorely pressed. That, my friends, is

another example of practical, immediate relief. Action.

I am to do the same thing, and it can be done, for the small home owner in our cities and villages. We can lighten his burden and develop his purchasing power. Take away, my friends, that specter of too high an interest rate. Take away that specter of the due-date just a short time away. Save homes; save homes for thousands of self-respecting families and drive out that specter of insecurity from our midst.

Party Stand on Tariff.
Out of all the tons of printed paper, out of all the hours of oratory, the recriminations, the defenses, the happy-thought plans in Washington and in every State, there emerges one great, simple, crystal pure fact that during the past 16 years a nation of 120,000,000 has been led by the Republican leaders to erect an impenetrable barbed wire entanglement around its borders through the instrumentality of tariffs which have isolated us from all the other human beings in all the rest of the world round. I accept that admirable tariff statement in the platform of this convention. It would protect American customers and American labor.

By our acts of the past we have invited and received the retaliation of other nations. I propose an invitation to them to forget the past, to sit at the table with us as friends and to plan with us for the restoration of the trade of the world.

Go into the home of the business man. He knows what the tariff has done for him. Go into the home of the factory worker. He knows why goods do not flow into the home of the farmer. He knows how the tariff has helped to ruin him.

Yes, at last our eyes are open; at last the American people are ready to acknowledge that Republican leadership was wrong and that the Democracy is right. My program, of which I can only touch on these points, is based upon this simple moral principle—the welfare and the soundness of a nation depends first upon what the great mass of the people wish and need; and secondly, whether or not they are getting it.

What do the people of America want more than anything else? In my mind, two things: Work; work with all the moral and spiritual values that go with work. And with work, a reasonable measure of security—security for themselves and for their wives and children. Work and security—these two are more than words. They are more than facts. They are the spiritual values, the true goal toward which our efforts of reconstruction should lead. These are the values that this program is intended to gain. These are the values that have failed to achieve by the leadership we now have.

Relief of Distress.
Our Republican leaders tell us economic laws—sacred, inviolable, unchangeable—that these laws cause panics which no one could prevent. But while they prate of economic laws, men and women are starving. We must lay hold of the fact that economic laws are not made by nature. They are made by human beings.

Yes, when—not if—when we get the chance, the Federal Government will be bold leadership in distress relief. For years, Washington has alternated between putting its head in the sand and saying there is no large number of destitute people in our midst who need food and clothing, and then saying the states should take care of them, if there are. Instead of planning two and a half years ago to do what they are now trying to do, they kept putting it off from day to day and week to week, month to month, until the conscience of America demanded action.

I say that, while primary responsibility for relief rests with localities now, as ever, yet the Federal Government has always had and will have a continuing responsibility for the broader public welfare. It will soon fulfill that responsibility.

And, now, just a few words about our plans for the next four months. By coming here, clear that I believe we should eliminate expensive ceremonies and that we should set in motion at once, tonight, my friends, the necessary machinery for an adequate presentation of the issues to the electorate of the nation. I myself have important duties as Governor of a great state, duties which in these times are more arduous and more grave than at any previous period, and yet I am confident that I shall be able to make a number of short

example we know that a very hopeful and immediate means of release, both for the unemployed and for agriculture, will come from a wide plan of the converting of many millions of acres of marginal and unused land into timber land through reforestation. There are tens of millions of acres east of the Mississippi River alone in abandoned farms, in cut-over land, now growing up in worthless brush. Why, every European nation has a definite land policy and has had one for generations. We have not. Having none, we face a future of soil erosion and timber famine. It is clear that economic foresight and immediate employment march hand in hand in the call for the reforestation of these vast areas.

Self-Sustaining Work.
In so doing, employment can be given to a million men. That is the kind of public work that is self-sustaining—and therefore capable of being financed by the issuance of bonds which are made secure by the fact that the growth of tremendous crops will provide adequate security for the investment.

Yes, I have a very definite program for providing employment by that means. I have done it, and I am doing it today in the State of New York. I know that the Democratic party can do it successfully in the nation. That will put men to work and that is an example of the action that we are going to have.

Now as a further aid to agriculture we know perfectly well, but have we come out and said so clearly and distinctly? We should repeal immediately those provisions of law that compel the Federal Government to go into the market to purchase, to sell, to speculate, in farm products, in a futile attempt to reduce farm surpluses. And they are the people that are talking of keeping government out of business. Why, the practical way to help the farmer is by an arrangement that will, in addition to lightening some of the improvident burdens from his back, do something towards the reduction of the surpluses of staple commodities, that hang on the market. It should be our aim to add to the world prices of staple products the amount of a reasonable tariff to such planning of agriculture the same protection that industry has today.

And in exchange for this immediately increased return I am sure that the farmers of this nation would agree ultimately to such planning of their production as would reduce the surpluses and make it unnecessary in later years to depend on dumping those surpluses abroad in order to support domestic prices. That result has been accomplished in other nations, why not in America, too?

Farm leaders, farm economists generally agree that a plan based on that principle is a desirable first step in the reconstruction of agriculture. It does not in itself furnish a complete program but it will serve in great measure in the long run to remove the pall of a surplus without the continued perpetual fret of world dumping. Final voluntary reduction of surplus is a part of our objective, but the present burden of existing surpluses make it necessary to repair great damage of the present by immediate emergency measures.

Such a plan as that, my friends, does not cost the Government any money nor does it keep the Government in business or in speculation.

And as to the actual wording of a bill, I believe that the Democratic party stands ready to be guided by whatever the responsible farm groups themselves agree on. That is a principle that is sound, and again I ask for action.

Agricultural Population.
One word about the farmer, and I know that every delegate that lives in the city in this hall knows why I lay emphasis on the farmer. It is because one-half of our population, over 50,000,000 people, are dependent on agriculture; and my friends, if these 50,000,000 people have no money, no cash to buy what is produced in the city, the city suffers to an equal or greater extent.

And that is why we are going to make the voters understand this year that this nation is not merely a nation of independence, but it is if we are to survive, bound to a nation of interdependence, town and city, and North and South, East and West. That is our goal, and that goal will be understood by the people of this country no matter where they live.

Yes, the purchasing power of this half of our population dependent on agriculture is gone. Farm mortgages reach nearly 10 billions of dollars today and interest charges on that alone are \$500,000,000 a year. But that is not all. The tax burden caused by extravagant and inefficient local government is an additional factor. Our most immediate concern should be to reduce the interest burden on these mortgages.

Redeeming of farm mortgages under salutary restrictions must be expanded and should, in the future, be conditioned on the reduction of interest rates. Amortization payments, maturities, should likewise in this crisis be extended where redemption is permitted before the mortgage is sorely pressed. That, my friends, is

another example of practical, immediate relief. Action.

I am to do the same thing, and it can be done, for the small home owner in our cities and villages. We can lighten his burden and develop his purchasing power. Take away, my friends, that specter of too high an interest rate. Take away that specter of the due-date just a short time away. Save homes; save homes for thousands of self-respecting families and drive out that specter of insecurity from our midst.

Party Stand on Tariff.
Out of all the tons of printed paper, out of all the hours of oratory, the recriminations, the defenses, the happy-thought plans in Washington and in every State, there emerges one great, simple, crystal pure fact that during the past 16 years a nation of 120,000,000 has been led by the Republican leaders to erect an impenetrable barbed wire entanglement around its borders through the instrumentality of tariffs which have isolated us from all the other human beings in all the rest of the world round. I accept that admirable tariff statement in the platform of this convention. It would protect American customers and American labor.

By our acts of the past we have invited and received the retaliation of other nations. I propose an invitation to them to forget the past, to sit at the table with us as friends and to plan with us for the restoration of the trade of the world.

Go into the home of the business man. He knows what the tariff has done for him. Go into the home of the factory worker. He knows why goods do not flow into the home of the farmer. He knows how the tariff has helped to ruin him.

Yes, at last our eyes are open; at last the American people are ready to acknowledge that Republican leadership was wrong and that the Democracy is right. My program, of which I can only touch on these points, is based upon this simple moral principle—the welfare and the soundness of a nation depends first upon what the great mass of the people wish and need; and secondly, whether or not they are getting it.

What do the people of America want more than anything else? In my mind, two things: Work; work with all the moral and spiritual values that go with work. And with work, a reasonable measure of security—security for themselves and for their wives and children. Work and security—these two are more than words. They are more than facts. They are the spiritual values, the true goal toward which our efforts of reconstruction should lead. These are the values that this program is intended to gain. These are the values that have failed to achieve by the leadership we now have.

Relief of Distress.
Our Republican leaders tell us economic laws—sacred, inviolable, unchangeable—that these laws cause panics which no one could prevent. But while they prate of economic laws, men and women are starving. We must lay hold of the fact that economic laws are not made by nature. They are made by human beings.

Yes, when—not if—when we get the chance, the Federal Government will be bold leadership in distress relief. For years, Washington has alternated between putting its head in the sand and saying there is no large number of destitute people in our midst who need food and clothing, and then saying the states should take care of them, if there are. Instead of planning two and a half years ago to do what they are now trying to do, they kept putting it off from day to day and week to week, month to month, until the conscience of America demanded action.

I say that, while primary responsibility for relief rests with localities now, as ever, yet the Federal Government has always had and will have a continuing responsibility for the broader public welfare. It will soon fulfill that responsibility.

And, now, just a few words about our plans for the next four months. By coming here, clear that I believe we should eliminate expensive ceremonies and that we should set in motion at once, tonight, my friends, the necessary machinery for an adequate presentation of the issues to the electorate of the nation. I myself have important duties as Governor of a great state, duties which in these times are more arduous and more grave than at any previous period, and yet I am confident that I shall be able to make a number of short

visits to several parts of the nation and my trips will have as their first objective a study at first hand from the lips of men and of women of all parties and all occupations, the actual conditions and needs of every part of an interdependent country.

Lessons of the Crisis.
One word more: out of every crisis, every tribulation, every disaster, mankind rises with some share of greater knowledge, of higher decency, of purer purpose. Today we shall have come through a period of loose thinking and descending morals, an era of selfishness, of individual men and women and of whole nations. Blame not Governments alone for this. Blame ourselves as well. Let us have a more equal share. Let us be rank in acknowledgment of the truth that many amongst us have made obedience to "mammmon," that the profits of speculation, the easy road without toil, have lured us from the old barricades. To return to higher standards, we must abandon the false prophets and seek new leaders of our own choosing.

Never before in modern history, have the essential differences between the two major American parties stood out in such striking contrast as they do today. Republican leaders not only have failed in national vision, because in disaster they have held out no hope, they have pointed out no path for the people to climb back to places of security and of safety in our American life.

Throughout the nation, men and women, forgotten in the political philosophy of the Government of the last years look to us here for guidance and for more equitable opportunity to share in the distribution of national wealth.

On the farms, in the large metropolitan areas in the smaller cities and in the villages, many of our citizens cherish the hope that their old standards of living and of thought have not gone forever. Those millions cannot and shall not hope in vain.

I pledge you—I pledge myself—to a new deal for the American people. Let us all here assembled constitute ourselves prophets of a new order of competence and of courage. This is more than a political campaign; it is a call to arms. Give me your help, not to win votes alone, but to win this crusade to restore America to its own people.

ST. LOUISANS BEGIN OBSERVANCE OF INDEPENDENCE DAY

Many Spending Double Holiday at River and Country Resorts — Business Suspended Tomorrow.

WARNINGS ISSUED BY SAFETY COUNCIL

Celebrations Planned Include Those at Municipal Airport, Gravois Park and Dr. Sayman's Farm.

St. Louisans are enjoying a two-day holiday today. In observance of Independence day, business houses, banks, exchanges, Federal State and city offices will be closed tomorrow. Regular mail deliveries will be suspended, and afternoon newspapers will not be published.

Refreshed by the unusually cool weather, thousands of workers started on outings yesterday afternoon, going from stores and offices to the Meramec River or other country retreats. This modern tendency to spend Independence day on river or highway brought a warning from the Safety Council yesterday.

Due to "safe and sane" activities and proper treatment of powder burns, deaths from fireworks injuries have decreased. Hard roads, fast motor cars, and widespread inattention in swimming and boating have on the other hand, increased drownings and automobile accidents on the Fourth of July.

Advice to swimmers includes warnings not to go into the water without proper hand signals, be cautious in passing other vehicles, and, above all, to drive at reasonable speed.

When the "old-fashioned" celebration held, parents are urged to keep their children from playing with fireworks. Physicians insist that prompt anti-tetanus treatment is essential in the treatment of fireworks burns. Serum may be obtained free of charge at the city hospitals and clinics, but persons are urged to use it as soon as possible.

Program at Airport.

A "safe and sane" celebration is planned at the Municipal Airport beginning at 5 o'clock tomorrow evening. The program, given under auspices of the North St. Louis Business Men's Association, will include group flying, stunting exhibitions by individuals, demonstration of an autogyro and exhibition of a new speed plane by Mal Finn.

Public picnic will be held by the Town Club at the farm of Dr. T. W. Sayman, 5000 Bellefontaine road, all day tomorrow. There will be music, cards, dancing and contests. In the evening a fireworks display will be given. The annual fireworks celebration in University City, which was abandoned as an economy measure.

Four Wards Claimed for Becker.

William Becker, managing director of the Becker-for-Governor Club, yesterday announced endorsement of Secretary of State Becker's candidacy by four members of the Republican City Committee. They are Henry L. Berger of the Second Ward, W. E. Vandenberg of the Seventeenth Ward, John J. Wiley of the Twentieth Ward and George L. Reno of the Twenty-third Ward.

Late Ex-King Manuel and His Wife



THREE years after his exile MANUEL II of Portugal married PRINCESS AUGUSTA VICTORIA of Hohenzollern, related to the then ruling house of Germany. This photograph was taken at a tennis match in 1930 on the Sussex Lodge estate of Lady Wavertree in Regent Park. Manuel was umpire of the match.

WOMAN LOSES ACTION OVER \$21,940 DEEDS

Court Holds They Are Assets of Defunct Prudential Casualty and Surety Co.

The application of Mrs. Amelia Kohl, 67 years old, of Normandy, St. Louis County, for an order requiring State Superintendent of Insurance Thompson to surrender to her \$21,940 in deeds of trust now among the assets of the defunct Prudential Casualty & Surety Co. was denied by Circuit Judge Norton yesterday.

The court held that the deeds of trust had been turned over to the company for the purpose of bolstering its assets, in place of some which were to be charged off at the direction of the Insurance Department, and although Mrs. Kohl was unaware of the conditions of transfer, her son, Fred Kohl, treasurer of the company, who was her agent, was charged with knowledge of its purpose, being a member of the board of directors.

The deeds of trust in controversy were listed in the securities ledger of the company showing property in its possession.

Testimony was to the effect that Mrs. Kohl's son got her to lend the deeds, which are secured by Illinois land, to the company in October, 1930, shortly after he had become connected with it. Paul L. Temple, its vice-president and secretary, participated in obtaining the loan according to testimony.

Mrs. Kohl was to receive certain securities described by her lawyer as "cats and dogs" which were to indemnify her in the transaction but she never got them, she testified. The interest on the deeds of trust is still credited to her account, being collected at the Granite City, Ill. Trust and Savings Bank.

Oliver T. Remmers, attorney for the Insurance Superintendent, admitted that the Department has possession of the deeds of trust and that the indemnifying securities Mrs. Kohl was to have been given are also in its possession.

However, he introduced records of the company indicating that the transaction between Mrs. Kohl and the company was regarded as a trade of property. On the other hand Mrs. Kohl had documents in support of her claim it was a loan.

According to Ford W. Thompson, representing Mrs. Kohl, the son was not the agent of his mother but acted for the company. The son testified that when he made the loan he believed the company was solvent, as its yearly premium income was in excess of \$600,000. It was in business at 110 North Ninth street until last Dec. 26, when on petition of the Insurance Department the Circuit Court enjoined it from operating. William Baldwin was its president.

ATTACKS WILL GIVING ESTATE TO MASON

Niece Seeks to Share in Property of Late Mrs. Mary Huthmaker.

A suit to contest the will of Mrs. Mary Huthmaker, who left the bulk of her estate to the Masonic Home of Missouri, was filed at Clayton yesterday by Mrs. Amelia Kohl, a niece of Mrs. Huthmaker, who died June 18 at the age of 82.

The petition names as defendants the home, three relatives who received bequests under the will totaling \$5000 and the Trust Co. of St. Louis County, executors. The plaintiff, who is the wife of William Kohl, a grocer, 5001A Perdue avenue, states she was not named in the instrument.

Mrs. Huthmaker, the petitioner, was by reason of her advanced age "enfeebled and impaired in mind, lacked the necessary testamentary capacity to make a will and thus died intestate." She was under the complete domination of the home, which availed itself of her weakness to prevent her from associating with her niece, it is alleged.

A year ago Mrs. Huthmaker gave an 80-acre site surrounding her old homestead near Big Bend road and Forest avenue, Kirkwood, to the Masonic Home for use as a proposed children's home. The amount of the present estate has not been estimated.

5 KILLED IN PEASANT RIOTS

Polish Disorders Due to Rumor of Serfdom Revival

By the Associated Press.

By the Associated Press.

LWOW, Poland, July 2.—Five persons were killed, eight were seriously injured and many others slightly hurt in Eastern Galicia yesterday when Communist agents circulated a rumor that serfdom would be revived in Poland, peasants started a riot.

Every stranger who entered the village was attacked and the mob was massing to storm the manor houses of the landowners when police arrived from Lwow and dispersed the crowds.

FRED DUESENBERG INJURED

By the Associated Press.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 2.—Fred Duesenberg, Indianapolis automobile manufacturer, suffered cuts on the face and a dislocated arm in an automobile accident today near Ligonier. He was driving to Indianapolis from Philadelphia when he swerved his machine to avoid striking two other cars. His car crashed into an embankment and rolled over twice.

He was placed in a hospital here.

Kochler and Kiel to Speak Friday.

Leo A. Kochler, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and former Mayor Henry W. Kiel, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, will speak at a meeting Friday night at North St. Louis Turner Hall, Twentieth and Salisbury streets.

EX-KING MANUEL DIES IN ENGLAND; EXILE 22 YEARS

Former Portuguese Ruler Said to Have Lost Throne Through Infatuation for Gaby Deslys.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 2.—Former King Manuel II of Portugal, of whom it was some times said that he tossed away a throne for Gaby Deslys, the French actress, died today at his home, Fulwell Park, Twickenham.

He died very suddenly of throat disease which had been troubling him for some time. His death occurred in the twenty-second year of his exile. He was 42 years old.

The funeral is expected to be held at Twickenham. Plans for it will not be completed before Monday.

The following official announcement was made of the former King's death:

"This morning the King complained of a sore throat, but was free from fever, and he paid a visit to a laryngologist who advised immediate retirement to bed. At 1 p. m. His Majesty felt more ill and went to bed. At 1:40 p. m. there was an attack of breathlessness which became worse with extreme rapidity and death ensued from an attack of the glottis occurring so suddenly there was no time to summon a doctor."

At Tennis Match Friday.

Only yesterday Manuel sat in the royal box with that other ex-monarch, Alfonso of Spain, watching Helen Wills win her fifth Wimbledon singles championship. He was one of the wealthiest exiled monarchs for the Portuguese Republic allowed him to keep all his properties. It was estimated that he had an income of \$1,000,000 a year.

One of the most colorful episodes in his life was his infatuation for Gaby Deslys, a slim, blonde French actress, who died 13 years ago. She never denied the stories which circulated about her friendship for the King, nor did she discredit one rumor in particular which was that Manuel had given her a pearl necklace worth a fortune and other costly gifts with such disregard of the royal coffers that the resulting complaints in Portugal had hastened the revolution that exiled the King.

Before the Gaby Deslys episode there was a story that Valcava, the "Diamond Queen of Russia," had beguiled Manuel.

Dethroned by Revolt.

Manuel was born Nov. 15, 1889, the younger son of Carlos I and Maria Amelie of Orleans. On the assassination of Carlos and the Crown Prince Luis, duke of Braganza, Feb. 1, 1908, Manuel succeeded to the throne.

Manuel was wounded in the attack in which his father was killed. The murder of Carlos was the climax of internal troubles which had disturbed Portugal since that King ascended the throne in 1889. In the beginning those troubles were due to corrupt government and intolerably heavy taxes. Carlos set up a dictatorship and dispensed with Parliament, ruling the nation by absolute decree. Under Manuel the situation was not improved. Oct. 15, 1910, a revolution overthrew the monarchy.

Manuel belonged to the house of Braganza-Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, established 18 centuries ago. On Sept. 4, 1913, he married, at Vicmaringen, Princess Augusta Victoria of Hohenzollern, relative of the then ruling house in Germany.

There was a feud between two rival branches of the House of Braganza, but it was patched up in 1927 when Manuel met his cousin, Dom Miguel, at Dover. They agreed that when Manuel died, the pretender Dom Nuno Duarte, also his cousin, should succeed him as head of the house.

Mrs. Marie Nottbusch Injured.

Mrs. Marie Nottbusch, committeewoman of the Twenty-first Ward, has been injured for reelection by members of the Colored Republican Club of the Twelfth, Thirtieth and Fifteenth precincts of the Twenty-first Ward.

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For health and strength, vitality, blood, and general well-being. Try it today, and you will find it the best food for the body.

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Is this YOUR Child?

Or have you delayed buying her a piano, feeling your budget would not permit it at this time.

If this is true, you need no longer deny her the pleasure and advantages that only a knowledge of music will give.

We have a very attractive proposal for parents like yourself. If it is inconvenient for you to call, won't you fill in and send us the coupon below?

THE BALDWIN PIANO COMPANY

1111 Olive St. Open Evenings

Without any obligation, I would like to know more about your special offer to parents.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

PAROLED CONVICT, 'BROKE AND HUNGRY,' RETURNS TO PRISON

Asks to Be Arrested and Request Is Granted at Auburn, N. Y., Institution.

By the Associated Press.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 2.—A man released from Auburn Prison on parole eight months ago presented himself at the front gate and today begged to be admitted. He said he was "broke and hungry," and that he had hitch-hiked all the way from Cleveland, O.

"Sorry," said prison officials, "but you can't get in."

"Can't you arrest me—say as a parole violator?"

The officer telephoned the Department of Correction at Albany, which authorized the action, and the man became a number again in the prison.

He was Albert Sacks, 45 years old, of Cleveland, who was sentenced in Buffalo in 1923 after conviction of grand larceny, and was paroled on Oct. 1, 1931.

FORMER BANK CASHIER GETS 45 YEARS FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

Arthur Thompson Sentenced at Maryville, Mo., for Taking Money and Customers' Bonds.

By the Associated Press.

MARYVILLE, Mo., July 2.—Arthur Thompson, former cashier of the closed Guilford Bank, pleaded guilty to three counts charging embezzlement and was sentenced last night by Judge D. D. Reeves to 15 years on each count—the maximum—the terms to run consecutively.

Thompson admitted embezzling \$3,000 of bank funds; \$8,000 in liberty bonds left for safekeeping in the bank by Dr. J. M. McClintock of Guilford and \$2000 in United States Treasury bonds left in the bank by Hugh Ellis of near Guilford. Thompson, 42 years old, is married and has a family of children.

MEXICAN PULLMAN STRIKE OFF

MEXICO CITY, July 2.—The Pullman Co. notified railroads this afternoon that a strike of its employees in Mexico has been ended by mediation and that its service would be resumed tonight. Neither the company officers nor employees gave out terms of the settlement.

The strike began Thursday. Meanwhile, railroad union leaders issued a statement that a strike of employees of the Government-owned national railways of Mexico probably would be called in August. The union heads listed various complaints against the nation that exiles the strike.

Personnel matters, they said, a vote on the strike question was being taken by the workers.

SHOCK KILLS WIFE WHEN SHE HEARS HUSBAND IS DEAD

Fred A. Banister, Real Estate Man, Victim of Heart Disease After Illness of Ten Days.

Ten minutes after Fred A. Banister, real estate dealer, had died at St. Luke's Hospital yesterday of heart disease, his wife, Mrs. Nonie Banister, died of shock when she was told of her husband's death. She was in the lobby of the hospital when notified.

Mr. Banister, who was 70 years old, had been in the hospital for the past 10 days. Mrs. Banister, who was 65, and their daughter, Mrs. L. C. Sherrill, had been to visit him at 9:30 a. m. and had found him seemingly improved.

They had reached the lobby and Mrs. Sherrill had gone on out to her car when Mrs. Banister stopped to talk to Dr. J. Hoy Sanford, one of the physicians for Mr. Banister. As they were talking a nurse came up and told the physician of the real estate dealer's death. Dr. Sanford turned to Mrs. Banister and said, "Mrs. Banister, I have a shock for you." She exclaimed, "I know what it is!" and collapsed. She died immediately.

A real estate dealer in St. Louis for 45 years, Mr. Banister had built a number of large apartment houses in the West End, among them a group in Savoy Court, near Union and Delmar boulevards, and another group at Delmar boulevard and Belmont avenue.

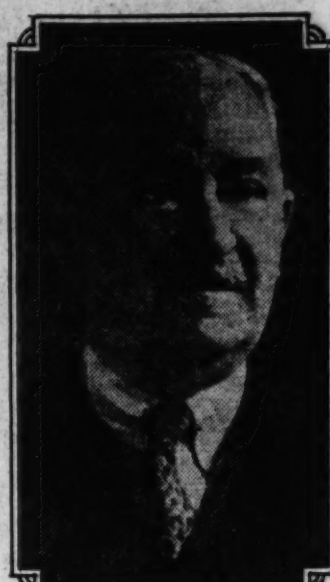
He and Mrs. Banister lived at 4914 Argyle place, in an apartment in the two-block section between Lindell boulevard, Maryland, Euclid and York avenues, which he owned.

They are survived by a son, Edward M. Banister, an officer of the Banister Real Estate Co., of which his father was president, and their daughter, Mrs. Sherrill. In addition, Mr. Banister is survived by his brother, Edward W. Banister, an attorney, and a sister, Mrs. Alex Mann. Their mother, Mrs. Miriam S. Banister, lived to be 111 years old and was known for many years as the city's oldest resident.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow at the Sherrill home, 17 Southmore drive, with interment in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

DIED 10 MINUTES APART

FRED BANISTER.



MRS. NONIE BANISTER.

21 CHILDREN ARE TREATED FOR BURNS FROM FIREWORKS

Anti-Tetanus Serum Administered to Total of 30 in Two Days at City Hospital.

Twenty-one children were treated yesterday at City Hospital for injuries suffered in premature Fourth of July celebrations. Nine had received treatment Friday.

Most of the injuries were powder burns on the hand suffered when fire crackers exploded while being held, or in the use of blank pistols.

Anti-tetanus serum, recommended as a precaution against lockjaw, was administered to all who applied.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENT IN MRS. LUCAS' DEATH

Sister-in-Law Tells of Victim Taking Poison Apparently by Mistake.

A verdict of accident was returned by Coroner Dever yesterday in the death Friday of Mrs. Charles Lucas, 5442 Kingsbury avenue.

Mrs. Mary Lucas Hart testified that she was at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. B. C. Lucas, 4411 Westminster place, with Mrs. Charles Lucas, her sister-in-law, Thursday afternoon, when Mrs. Lucas called her to a bathroom and stated she had taken poison. In response to a question by Dever, who asked whether Mrs. Lucas stated she had taken the poison by mistake, Mrs. Hart replied, "She indicated that she had made a mistake—she appeared terrified, and called to me as soon as she realized what had happened." Mrs. Lucas was unconscious on reaching Barnes Hospital, and died without being able to make a statement.

Mrs. Lucas was 35 years old, and was socially prominent. Before her marriage in 1922 she was Miss Elizabeth Holliday, and was a maid of honor at the Veiled Prophet ball, the year of her debut. In addition to her husband, she is survived by two children, Elizabeth Ann and J. B. C. Lucas.

Funeral services will be at 10 a. m. tomorrow from the Westminster place residence, with interment in Calvary Cemetery.

STONE FOR BRITISH BUILDING LAID IN ROCKEFELLER CENTER

Lord Southborough Performs Ceremony; John D. Jr., Speaks for Co-operation Between Nations.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The cornerstone for the British Empire Building in Rockefeller Center was laid today by Lord Southborough, chairman of the syndicate which sponsored the edifice. Members of the Rockefeller family, a large group of the British nobility and leaders of international trade were present.

John D. Rockefeller Jr., said: "We have hoped to set up here in Rockefeller Center a practical example of co-operation between nations."

Lord Southborough declared the stone "Well and truly laid." A band played "God Save the King" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

U.S. Gives Up Coeur d'Alene Lands

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—President Hoover today signed an act to provide for the relinquishment by the United States of certain lands in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

75c PT. RED DEVIL BUG SPRAY 29c	25c MAGNESIA TOOTH PASTE 2 for 25c	25c COLGATE TOOTH PASTE 2 for 25c	5-LB. SACK EPSOM SALTS 25c	35c 1/4-Lb. Absorbent Cotton 15c	35c SANITARY NAPKINS 3 for 49c	35c PT. U. S. P. White Hazel 19c
50c W & D TENNIS BALLS 3 for \$1	Give the Independent Druggist a Chance					
DRUG SALE						
Prices Good All Week TAX-FREE GRand 3984-3985						
AMERICAN OIL \$1.45 Gallon Quart 49c Pint 29c	10c WOODBURY FACE POWDER 39c	\$2.10 LA GERADINE with Atomizer and Shampoo 98c	10 BARS JERGENS SOAP for 25c	\$3.50 White Enamel BED PAN \$1.69	ICE CREAM SODA 5c	\$1 SQUIBB'S MINERAL OIL 59c
10c WOODBURY FACE POWDER 39c	\$2.10 LA GERADINE with Atomizer and Shampoo 98c	10 BARS JERGENS SOAP for 25c	\$3.50 White Enamel BED PAN \$1.69	ICE CREAM SODA 5c	\$1 SQUIBB'S MINERAL OIL 59c	40c LB. SODIUM FLUORIDE 19c
10c WOODBURY FACE POWDER 39c	\$2.10 LA GERADINE with Atomizer and Shampoo 98c	10 BARS JERGENS SOAP for 25c	\$3.50 White Enamel BED PAN \$1.69	ICE CREAM SODA 5c	\$1 SQUIBB'S MINERAL OIL 59c	50c PT. MEYER MILK MAGNESIA 29c
10c WOODBURY FACE POWDER 39c	\$2.10 LA GERADINE with Atomizer and Shampoo 98c	10 BARS JERGENS SOAP for 25c	\$3.50 White Enamel BED PAN \$1.69	ICE CREAM SODA 5c	\$1 SQUIBB'S MINERAL OIL 59c	35c PT. MEYER ALCOHOL 2 for 25c
10c WOODBURY FACE POWDER 39c	\$2.10 LA GERADINE with Atomizer and Shampoo 98c	10 BARS JERGENS SOAP for 25c	\$3.50 White Enamel BED PAN \$1.69	ICE CREAM SODA 5c	\$1 SQUIBB'S MINERAL OIL 59c	PT. MEYER AROMATIC CASCARA 75c
10c WOODBURY FACE POWDER 39c	\$2.10 LA GERADINE with Atomizer and Shampoo 98c	10 BARS JERGENS SOAP for 25c	\$3.50 White Enamel BED PAN \$1.69	ICE CREAM SODA 5c	\$1 SQUIBB'S MINERAL OIL 59c	PT. MEYER AROMATIC CASCARA 75c
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NORRIS SUPPORTS GOV. ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENCY

Other Independents Say
Nomination Means End
of Any Possible Third
Party Movement.

NEBRASKAN APPEALS TO ALL PROGRESSIVES

Declares Campaign Will Be
Contest Between "Or-
ganized Monopoly and
the Common People."

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 2.—Republican independents in the Senate, led by George W. Norris of Nebraska, swung today toward the Democratic camp of Franklin D. Roosevelt as third party talk died.

Nebraska's veteran leader of the independent group definitely announced in a formal statement that he would support the Democratic nominee, while several of his colleagues took guarded steps in the same direction.

Leaders of the Western independent group expressed elation at Roosevelt's nomination and agreed that it put an end to any possibility of a third party movement.

Senator Borah of Idaho, who has said he will not support President Hoover on the party platform, refused to comment publicly on Roosevelt's victory, but his friends regarded it as unlikely that he would follow Norris in supporting the Democratic nominee.

None of the other members of the independent group announced support of Roosevelt, but Senators Frazier and Nye of North Dakota both said they would not support Hoover.

Senator Brookhart (Rep.), Iowa, said he might have a statement within a few days and Senator La Follette (Rep.), Wisconsin, refused to comment. Most of the others were out of the capital for the week-end.

The Norris announcement came as no surprise, as he supported the Democratic nominee, Alfred E. Smith, in 1928, and had indicated he would be for Roosevelt if he were nominated.

Text of Norris' Statement.

The Norris statement follows: "I did not support Hoover because in the contest between organized monopoly on the one side and the common people on the other."

"I expect to support Roosevelt. The fundamental principle involved in the coming presidential campaign is the contest between organized monopoly on the one side and the common people on the other."

"In my opinion millions of progressive-minded citizens all over the United States will give their action and support Gov. Roosevelt because they believe he stands for the welfare of the common people."

Frazier, when asked by newspaper men if he would support Roosevelt, said:

"Before I would want to support him I would have to have a definite statement of what he stands for on a lot of things that are not clear at the present time."

Frazier added that he referred principally to agriculture and Roosevelt's stand on assuring cost of production and relieving farm debts.

"Picked Best Man," Nye Says.
Nye said the Democrats had "evidently picked their best man, the one who gives the Democratic party its best chance for victory."

Nye previously had announced he could not support Hoover this fall in view of the administration's record on farm relief.

"I think the best thing for me to do is let North Dakota I'm enough picking presidential candidates," Nye said. "I picked a presidential candidate for them in 1928 and once was enough. I'll never do it again."

Nye supported President Hoover in 1928.

JOHN T. WILLIAMS TO WED

He and Mrs. Elsie Marriott Get License in Chicago.

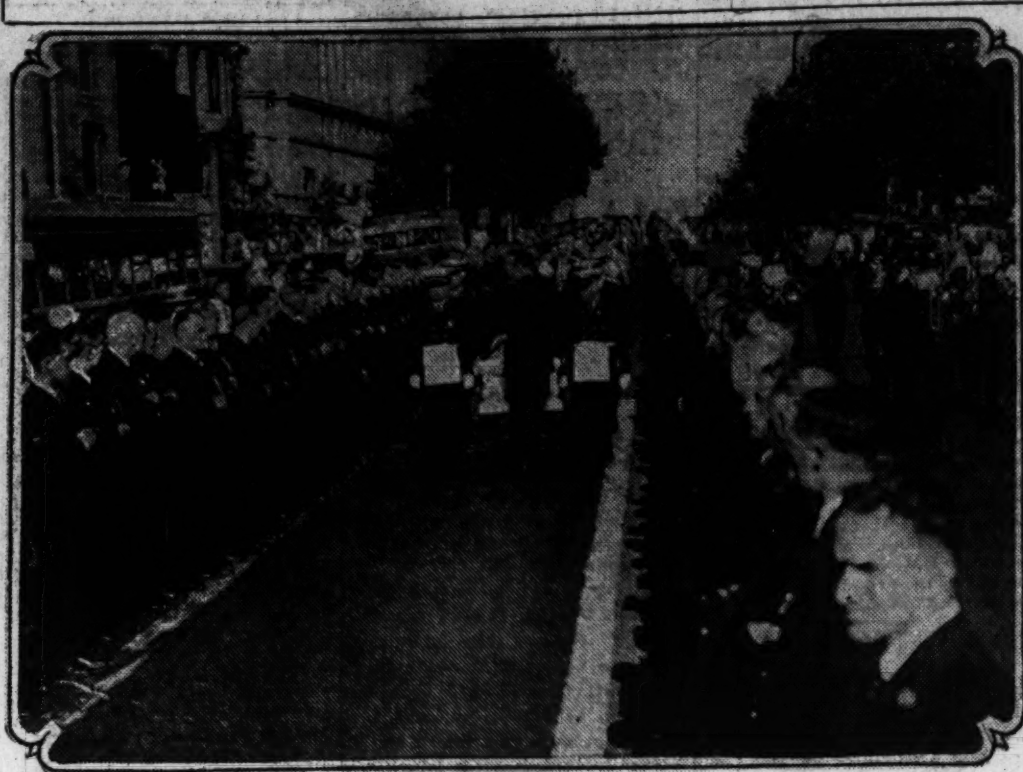
Special to the Post-Dispatch.
CHICAGO, July 2.—John T. Williams of St. Louis and Mrs. Elsie Marriott of Chicago yesterday obtained a license to marry. Each has been divorced.

Williams is president of the Rockwood Corporation and lives at the Parkway Hotel. He was divorced by Mrs. Irene Crouch Williams in December, 1928. Associates said he had spoken of his intention to marry Mrs. Marriott but they knew no details. She formerly lived in St. Louis.

F. St. John Richards Dies.
Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CRAWFORD, N. J., July 2.—F. St. John Richards, Eastern advertising representative of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat for the last 45 years, died of pneumonia at his home here late Friday. He was 65 years old. He is survived by his widow, a son, George, and a daughter, Mrs. Donald G. Henwood. Funeral services will be held here at 3 p. m. tomorrow.

Funeral of Fire Chief Charles Alt



—By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.

SERVICES were held at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, 3627 Lindell Boulevard. Five hundred firemen stood in line as the casket was borne to the hearse.

Roosevelt Sure Country Wants Dry Law Repeal

Continued From Page 2.

president and a Republican Congress. Since they claimed paternity for prosperity, they could not deny paternity for the depression.

He said that in the 10 years before 1929, expansion in the United States went far beyond the needs of our normal growth. And he asked his audience to remember that "during that time there was little or no drop in the prices that the consumer had to pay, although the cost of production fell very greatly."

"Corporate profit resulting from this period," he added, "was enormous, and at the same time little of that profit was devoted to the reduction of prices. The consumer was forgotten, the worker was forgotten, and by no means an adequate proportion was ever paid out in dividends—the stockholder was forgotten."

The surplus went, he said, into new and unnecessary plants, "which now stand stark and idle," and into the call money market of Wall Street.

"These are the facts," he continued. "Why blink them? Then came the crash. You know the story. Men lost their jobs. Purchasing power dried up. Banks became frightened and started calling loans. Those who had money were afraid to part with it. Credit contracted. Industry stopped. Commerce declined and unemployment mounted. And there we are today."

He said that the present government, formed in Washington, failed to recognize the interrelationship among the various "credit groups" of the nation. It failed to understand that the "top" of the pyramid and the bottom of the pyramid must be considered together.

Governmental Economy.
Prolonged applause greeted his demand for governmental economy.

"Some of the present functions of government," he said, "must be eliminated. Like private citizens, we must give up luxuries which we can no longer afford."

He praised highly the platform declaration for "letting in the light of day on issues of securities, foreign and domestic, which are offered for sale to the investing public."

"You and I, as common sense citizens," he said, "know that it would help to protect the savings of the country from the dishonesty of crooks and from the lack of honor of some men in high financial places. Publicity is the enemy of crookedness."

He favored the building of self-sustaining public works as a means of relieving unemployment and declared that employment should be spread out through a shortening of the work day and work week. One way of giving immediate aid to the unemployed and to agriculture would be to convert millions of acres of marginal and unused land into timber land through reforestation.

He said he had a definite program for providing work by this method. He was using that program in the State of New York, and he knew that it could be successfully used in the nation.

Aid for the Farmer.
He called for the immediate repeal of "those provisions of the law that prevent the Federal Government to go into the market to purchase, to sell, to speculate in farm products, in a futile attempt to reduce farm surpluses."

It should be the aim of the party, he said, "to add to the world's stock of agricultural products the amount of a reasonable tariff protection, to give to agriculture the same protection that industry has today."

As to the specific means to be employed to this end, he felt that the Democratic party stood ready to be guided "by whatever the responsible farm groups themselves agree on." The principle, he said, was sound, and he asked for action.

Dependent Upon Agriculture.
He said that 10,000,000 persons in the United States were dependent on agriculture, and that when those 10,000,000 had no cash with which to buy the products of the cities, the cities suffered to an

equal or a greater extent.

It should be the immediate concern of the party, he went on, to reduce the interest burden carried by the farmer. He estimated that farm mortgages today reached nearly 10 billion dollars, on which the interest charge was \$560,000,000. He said there should be an expansion of the "redemptioning of farm mortgages under salary restrictions" and that similar relief should be given small home owners.

He denounced the high tariff policy, which had put "an impregnable barbed wire entanglement" about the United States and "isolated us from all the other human beings in all the rest of the world." Accepting the Democratic platform declaration on the tariff, he proposed that the other nations be invited by the United States to sit down at a conference table and "plan with us for the restoration of the trade of the world."

"Go into the home of the business man," he said. "He knows what the tariff has done for him. Go into the home of the factory worker. He knows what the tariff has done for him. Go into the home of the farmer; he knows how the tariff has helped to ruin him."

Great Mass of the People.
He said that his whole program was based on "this simple moral principle—the welfare and soundness of a nation depends first and foremost upon what the great mass of the people wish and need, and second upon whether or not they are getting it."

What the American people need, he said, was "with all the moral and spiritual values that go with work."

"Our Republican leaders," he said, "tell us that economic laws, sacred, inviolable, unchangeable, cause panics which no one can prevent."

"But while they prate of economic laws, men and women are starving. We must lay hold of the fact that economic laws are not made by nature. They are made by human beings. We must make the laws that the Democrats were given the chance they would assume 'bold leadership' in the relief of distress."

He said he had made it clear by his coming to the convention that, in his opinion, should eliminate expensive ceremonies and at once set in motion the machinery for presenting the issues of the campaign to the people. He expected, he said, to make a number of short trips to several parts of the country.

"Abandon False Prophecy."
Individuals as well as governments, he said, were responsible for our plight. Many had turned from the old standards to seek easy profits through speculation.

We had come through an era of "loose thinking and descending morals." It was imperative that the nation "abandon false prophets and seek new leaders."

Never before, he said, had the fundamental differences between the two parties stood out in such striking contrast as today. "Throughout the nation," he went on, "men and women, forgotten in the political philosophy of the government of the last few years, look to us here for guidance, and for more equitable opportunity to share in the distribution of the national wealth."

He pledged the party and himself to "a new deal for the American people."

"Give me your help," he concluded, "not to win votes alone, but to win in this crusade to restore America to its own people."

BOY, 4, INJURED BY AUTO
Becomes Unconscious After Doctor Had Pronounced Him Unhurt.

Walter Payne Jr., 4 years old, suffered a skull injury last night when he was struck by an automobile in an alley in rear of his home at 2032A Penrose street. The driver of the car took the boy to a physician, who said he was unhurt, and then to his home.

Half an hour later the boy became unconscious and was taken to City Hospital. The driver did not give his name but was known to the boy's parents by sight.

THOUSANDS ATTEND CHIEF ALT'S FUNERAL

Firemen Take Prominent Part
in Services at Scottish Rite Cathedral.

Several thousand persons, including 500 city firemen, attended the funeral of Fire Chief Alt yesterday afternoon at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, 3627 Lindell boulevard.

After services in the Masonic ritual, the casket was rolled to the hearse, nearly a block west on Lindell boulevard, between two ranks of firemen, who stood with bared heads. Fifteen out-of-town fire chiefs were in the ranks as honorary pallbearers.

The firemen then marched several blocks out Lindell boulevard and opened ranks to permit passage of the funeral procession. Heading the procession and draped in black was the automobile in which Chief Alt had gone to fire.

As the procession passed two fire engine houses on the way to New St. Marcus Cemetery on Gravois road, the apparatus was taken half way from the houses, the firemen on duty stood at attention, and the fire bells were tolled. The funeral was in charge of Frank A. De Voto, Deputy Chief, who was in charge of the department during Chief Alt's illness, and George Ward, instructor in the training school.

Chief Alt, who was 67 years old, died Thursday of erysipelas after an illness of three weeks. He had been a member of the Fire Department for 37 years and Chief since 1925. He is survived by his widow and three brothers, Louis O., Robert W. and Edward Alt.

TORPEDO TOSSED INTO ROOM WOUNDS WOMAN IN CHEEK

Bolt From Home-Made Fireworks
Injures Mrs. Hoppel at Rosemont, East St. Louis Suburb.

A bolt flying from an exploding torpedo, tossed through an open window yesterday afternoon, injured Mrs. Hoppel in the cheek of Mrs. Omar Hoppel, 23 years old, of 1518 North Forty-ninth street, Rosemont, a suburb of East St. Louis. She was taken to Christian Welfare Hospital.

Mrs. Hoppel was seated at her sewing machine in the basement talking to her husband, who sat a few feet away. Someone tossed a rude torpedo in the window. It exploded on the cement floor between them. Hoppel was unhurt, but a bolt an inch long hit his wife behind her left ear, ploughing through the flesh under her cheek. Police are endeavoring to discover who threw the torpedo. Hoppel is an employee of the Union Electric Co.

J. M. CURLEY 'OF PORTO RICO' Boston Mayor Finally Gets Recognition as a Delegate.

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, July 2.—The final roll call of states was hearing its end in the closing session of the Democratic national convention today. State after state had sent orators to the platform to second the nomination of John N. Garner for the vice-presidency.

"Porto Rico," shouted the clerk. The chairman shouted into the microphones: "The chair recognizes the delegate from Porto Rico—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston."

Then, while members of the Massachusetts delegation, whose election as supporters of the presidential candidacy of Alfred E. Smith sent Curley to overwhelming defeat as a Franklin D. Roosevelt candidate from the Bay State a few weeks ago, sat silently in their places directly in front of the speaker's rostrum, Curley spoke the final word for the New England delegation on the floor.

In conformity with an old Spanish custom, he said, "I was admitted to this convention as a delegate from Porto Rico. I second the nomination of John N. Garner."

WOMAN COUNTERFEITER PLEADS
GUILTY AND GETS TWO YEARS
Miss Helen Seventy Says Old Sister and Man Persecuted Her to Join Ring.

Miss Helen Seventy, 26, of Perry County, Mo., one of 15 persons indicted in an alleged counterfeiting ring in May, pleaded guilty yesterday and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Federal Judge Farris, who paroled her. Admitting that she had possessed and passed bogus \$10 Federal Reserve notes, Miss Seventy said she had been induced to join the ring by her older sister, also a defendant, and a man who has been sentenced to two years in prison. She said she had no previous criminal record. A number of those indicted with her have already pleaded guilty, receiving sentences as high as seven years.

Snow in Northern Argentina. By the Associated Press.

CHENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 2.—There was a snowstorm today in Cordoba, a winter record in the north of Argentina. It was the first time in years that snow has fallen there at this season.

WALSH'S ADDRESS OF NOTIFICATION TO GOV. ROOSEVELT

Declares Situation Con-
fronting Candidate in
Campaign Is 'Too No-
torious to Require Recital.'

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, July 2.—The following is the text of the address of Senator Thomas J. Walsh notifying Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of his nomination for the presidency by the Democratic party:

"Gov. Roosevelt, it becomes my pleasing duty, as the chairman of this Democratic national convention and of its committee specially designated for that purpose, formally to notify you of your nomination by it for the office of the President of the United States. I arrived at yesterday by a vote of 945 out of a total of 1135 1/2 votes."

"The action thus taken was but the confirmation of the choice registered from time to time in the election of delegates and in the expression of State conveniences in all quarters of our common country—notwithstanding the spirited rivalry of aspirants who met the highest standards of statesmanship."

Reward of High Devotion.

"This honor comes to you, if I may be permitted to say so, as the reward of an unblemished life, a spotless reputation, a high devotion to the public weal and a capacity for public service exhibited in exalted official positions in the most trying times and under the most exacting circumstances. The success with which you have during the past three years and more administered the affairs of the Imperial State of New York as its Governor has led to the well-grounded hope that, embracing ardently the principles of our historic party, you may pursue the course which will find a way as the chief magistrate of the United States through which its mighty energies may again be unleashed and applied at unslackened pace."

"One contemplates in awe the situation that confronts us—too appalling in its details, too notorious to require recital, to dwell on here."

"An eminent American journalist returning from Europe some months ago said that while in America the question is asked: 'What is the cause of the European depression?' In Europe the question is asked: 'What is the cause of the American depression?'

"The answer to the latter question is the prevailing economic system. If it can be done it will be only by the most complete democratization. It is for this reason that the cause of the American depression is the cause of the European depression. The cause of the American depression is the cause of the European depression. The cause of the American depression is the cause of the European depression."

"No Insurer of Prosperity.
The Democratic party has never professed to be the insurer of prosperity. It modestly assigns to the bounty of Heaven our free institutions and to the virility of our people the material blessings we have hitherto enjoyed—the just distribution of wealth, the security of property may mar or protect but the substance of which it cannot be stolen. It need not be expected of us accordingly or of any administration of which we shall be the head to shower blessings on a smiling land. All that may be looked for is that you and they will intelligently and courageously see that the restorative processes of enterprise, industry, frugality and thrift shall have free play and that monopoly and other forms of covert robbery be not unmolested by Federal action."

"Confident that they get no comfort out of your nomination, we greet you now as our leader for the restoration of wise Government on the platform of the future of our party conceived it, expressed as to present day problems in the platform adopted by this convention, which not having been carried on the air when it was presented to the convention, will now be read by Honorable Mitchell Palmer, who had a conspicuous part in its preparation."

Convention Sidelights

By PAUL Y. ANDERSON
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

CHICAGO, July 2.
It sounds impossible, but the "stop Tinley" forces accomplished their purpose. Up to a late hour—and I can't recall whether it was a late hour of the morning or evening, because we have forgotten up here which is which—but up to a late hour Tinley remained confident. Indeed, a delegate from Mason City who failed to give his name assured me privately that Tinley had it in the bag. I beg your pardon—what do you mean "What Tinley?" Don't be silly. What Tinley could I mean but Gen. Matthew Tinley of Council Bluffs, the choice of Iowa Democracy for the vice-presidential nomination? Well, they stopped him. In fact, the General was stopped practically before he got started. It is true that he was placed in nomination and also seconded, the first honor being bestowed by a delegate from Iowa and the other being conferred by a delegate from Iowa, but the roll call was ended the General realized that the battle was hopeless, and like a good General he went down surrendering. Thus ended one of the most gallant and colorful campaigns for high office that ever escaped notice completely.

IN THAT same connection, our regular subscribers may recall a personal sketch of John Garner which appeared in the paper a few months ago, in which this writer quoted an old crony of the Speaker as saying: "John's the champion trader of Texas. He will trade anything as long as it's a bargain—horses, ranches, bees, mohair goats, peacan orchards, banks." He didn't mention delegates because, at that time, John didn't have any delegates. When he did get them, he simply waited for a bargain to show up.

WILL ROGERS, who at one time during the balloting on the presidential nomination had 22 votes, was claiming today that he had been robbed. Will said he distinctly remembered having the votes when he went to sleep at a press table. When he woke up around 10 o'clock Friday morning (it was Friday, wasn't it?) they were gone. However, when he tried to tell his tale of woe to H. L. Mencken, the celebrated American bricklayer of Baltimore, the latter repulsed him sternly, declaring:

"Sir, in my opinion, you are departing this scene the most disreputable candidate whose name ever went before a national convention, and in this event, the only one openly suspected of corruption. Your attempts to tamper with the Virgin Islands delegation constitute, to my mind, a breach of political decorum and an affront to public decency as shocking as any since the whiskey rebellion."

MANY a saw log will bloom and whither before another Democratic national convention comes to Chicago. The behavior of the salaries was outrageous. Deeply anti-Roosevelt, it appeared for a while last night that they would attempt to prevent or postpone his nomination by maintaining such a clamor that the convention would be forced to adjourn. Many a delegate who voted for Joseph Shoups for permanent chairman was openly giving thanks today that Senator Walsh was elected. Dozens of situations demanding the exercise of great firmness, tact, experience and an exhaustive knowledge of parliamentary procedure were presented during the week. John F. Curry, Tammany boss and a leader in the opposition to Walsh, today offered a resolution to England.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, July 2.—The Great Zeppelin came to England today on an excursion and flew around Great Britain tonight before returning tomorrow to its home port at Friedrichshafen, Germany. The dirigible alighted for a few minutes at Hanworth and picked up passengers for the all-night British flight, the 250th of its career.

Grat Zeppelin Flies to England.
By the Associated Press.
LONDON, July 2.—The Great Zeppelin came to England today on an excursion and flew around Great Britain tonight before returning tomorrow to its home port at Friedrichshafen, Germany. The dirigible alighted for a few minutes at Hanworth and picked up passengers for the all-night British flight, the 250th of its career.

Garner Refused TO TALK TO SMITH

This Is Disclosed As Defeated
Candidate Leaves Chicago
Before Roosevelt Arrives.

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, July 2.—Alfred E. Smith, turned his back tonight on Chicago and the arriving Democratic presidential nominee. Surrounded by members of his family and close friends, he boarded a special train for the return trip to New York, while Franklin D. Roosevelt, his successful opponent and former close friend, was approaching the scene of his triumph to accept the decree of the party.

Smith, himself, gave no indication of whether he intended to support the nominee in the coming campaign. From his associates, however, there came assurances of belief that he would not. A member of his party said he had not sent a communication of any kind to Gov. Roosevelt.

From his train, however, came a report that he was considering softening his bitter memories by going abroad and staying there during the campaign. He has never been to Europe.

A group of close personal friends, Bernard Baruch, New York financier; John W. Davis, the 1924 standard bearer; and Herbert Bayard Swopes, former newspaper editor, were with him. Smith even had his meals served in the compartment.

The one-time intimate of Roosevelt, who made good his threat to leave the campaign and fight—who lost that fight—carried home from the fray a feeling of bitterness.

Strangely enough, William Gibbs McAdoo, his rival of eight years ago, was one of those who again helped to defeat him.

Tried to Telephone Garner.
After listening over the radio to the landslide which swept the convention into the Roosevelt line, Smith retired early today and did not leave his hotel until time to go to the railroad station this afternoon.

Even before the evening session of the convention had started, Smith, informed of the circulating rumors that Texas and California would put their strength behind Roosevelt, had endeavored to reach Speaker Garner in Washington. At the hotel where the Speaker lives, however, there was no answer to the telephone.

A little later Smith telephoned the manager of the hotel, a friend of his, and was told that Speaker Garner had said he did not want to talk to Alfred E. Smith.

After it was all over, he saw newspaper men, but declined to discuss his plans or whether he would join in the campaign.

Has Trouble Getting Taxi.
Most of the posters and campaign material that had brightened the walls of his hotel headquarters had been removed today and the offices presented a paper-littered, dismal appearance as he left.

He had difficulty in obtaining a taxicab for the trip to the station. A member of his party, after having several, finally commandeered one. As he emerged from the hotel, Howard Bird, a member of the Texas delegation, put his arm about Smith's shoulders and walked a few steps with him. Bird said he had always been for Smith.

Most of the members of his party, including Mrs. Smith, joined him at the station.

Byrnes to Speak at Jonesburg.
Col. James W. Byrnes, candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, will speak at Jonesburg tomorrow afternoon. He will then drive 70 miles to Columbia for an address there.

Convention Sidelights

By PAUL Y. ANDERSON
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch

CHICAGO, July 2.
It sounds impossible, but the "stop Tinley" forces accomplished their purpose. Up to a late hour—and I can't recall whether it was a late hour of the morning or evening, because we have forgotten up here which is which—but up to a late hour Tinley remained confident. Indeed, a delegate from Mason City who failed to give his name assured me privately that Tinley had it in the bag. I beg your pardon—what do you mean "What Tinley?" Don't be silly. What Tinley could I mean but Gen. Matthew Tinley of Council Bluffs, the choice of Iowa Democracy for the vice-presidential nomination? Well, they stopped him. In fact, the General was stopped practically before he got started. It is true that he was placed in nomination and also seconded, the first honor being bestowed by a delegate from Iowa and the other being conferred by a delegate from Iowa, but the roll call was ended the General realized that the battle was hopeless, and like a good General he went down surrendering. Thus ended one of the most gallant and colorful campaigns for high office that ever escaped notice completely.

IN THAT same connection, our regular subscribers may recall a personal sketch of John Garner which appeared in the paper a few months ago, in which this writer quoted an old crony of the Speaker as saying: "John's the champion trader of Texas. He will trade anything as long as it's a bargain—horses, ranches, bees, mohair goats, peacan orchards, banks." He didn't mention delegates because, at that time, John didn't have any delegates. When he did get them, he simply waited for a bargain to show up.

WILL ROGERS, who at one time during the balloting on the presidential nomination had 22 votes, was claiming today that he had been robbed. Will said he distinctly remembered having the votes when he went to sleep at a press table. When he woke up around 10 o'clock Friday morning (it was Friday, wasn't it?) they were gone. However, when he tried to tell his tale of woe to H. L. Mencken, the celebrated American bricklayer of Baltimore, the latter repulsed him sternly, declaring:

"Sir, in my opinion, you are departing this scene the most disreputable candidate whose name ever went before a national convention, and in this event, the only one openly suspected of corruption. Your attempts to tamper with the Virgin Islands delegation constitute, to my mind, a breach of political decorum and an affront to public decency as shocking as any since the whiskey rebellion."

MANY a saw log will bloom and whither before another Democratic national convention comes to Chicago. The behavior of the salaries was outrageous. Deeply anti-Roosevelt, it appeared for a while last night that they would attempt to prevent or postpone his nomination by maintaining such a clamor that the convention would be forced to adjourn. Many a delegate who voted for Joseph Shoups for permanent chairman was openly giving thanks today that Senator Walsh was elected. Dozens of situations demanding the exercise of great firmness, tact, experience and an exhaustive knowledge of parliamentary procedure were presented during the week. John F. Curry, Tammany boss and a leader in the opposition to Walsh, today offered a resolution to England.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, July 2.—The Great Zeppelin came to England today on an excursion and flew around Great Britain tonight before returning tomorrow to its home port at Friedrichshafen, Germany. The dirigible alighted for a few minutes at Hanworth and picked up passengers for the all-night British flight, the 250th of its career.

Garner Refused TO TALK TO SMITH

This Is Disclosed As Defeated
Candidate Leaves Chicago
Before Roosevelt Arrives.

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, July 2.—Alfred E. Smith, turned his back tonight on Chicago and the arriving Democratic presidential nominee. Surrounded by members of his family and close friends, he boarded a special train for the return trip to New York, while Franklin D. Roosevelt, his successful opponent and former close friend, was approaching the scene of his triumph to accept the decree of the party.

Smith, himself, gave no indication of whether he intended to support the nominee in the coming campaign. From his associates, however, there came assurances of belief that he would not. A member of his party said he had not sent a communication of any kind to Gov. Roosevelt.

From his train, however, came a report that he was considering softening his bitter memories by going abroad and staying there during the campaign. He has never been to Europe.

A group of close personal friends, Bernard Baruch, New York financier; John W. Davis, the 1924 standard bearer; and Herbert Bayard Swopes, former newspaper editor, were with him. Smith even had his meals served in the compartment.

The one-time intimate of Roosevelt, who made good his threat to leave the campaign and fight—who lost that fight—carried home from the fray a feeling of bitterness.

Strangely enough, William Gibbs McAdoo, his rival of eight years ago, was one of those who again helped to defeat him.

Tried to Telephone Garner.
After listening over the radio to the landslide which swept the convention into the Roosevelt line, Smith retired early today and did not leave his hotel until time to go to the railroad station this afternoon.

Even before the evening session of the convention had started, Smith, informed of the circulating rumors that Texas and California would put their strength behind Roosevelt

SMITH
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Arrives.
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BONUS MARCHERS
IN A NOISY SHOW
AT U. S. CAPITOL
6000 War Veterans Cheer,
Boo and Speak for Three
Hours, Then Go Back to
Their Camps.
CONGRESS IN RECESS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
Veterans' Own Police and
Regular Officers and
There Is No Disorder in
3-Hour Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Six thousand World War veterans marched to the Capitol today to demand again the immediate payment of the bonus. Congress was in recess for a Fourth of July holiday, and the former service men found no cars but their own feet for three hours of speech-making and cheering. Then they returned to their encampments. There was no disorder.

Responding to their leaders' call that they go to the Capitol for a demonstration against congressional inaction before veterans' money is adopted, the men gathered early about the Senate and House. Immediately the Capitol was "leaved" and visitors and the doors doubly crowded.

Nothing else to do, the veterans turned the demonstration into a field day for all who wanted to make a speech.

Walter W. Waters, the commander-in-chief, led off with a speech to "make a noise." Soldiers and sailors followed him, and from about 10 o'clock began breaking up at lunch time every body cheered, boomed, sang, whistled or made a speech.

A handful of Capitol police, heavily reinforced by the veterans' own military force, patrolled the area. It was impossible to traffic, and there was no attempt to disperse the men in any way.

In one of his many speeches, Waters told the men arrangements had been made for him "to conduct" Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic presidential nominee, to the latter's views on the bonus issue. Waters said he would give a report on Roosevelt's reply. After a warning from Waters to "conduct" radical utterances, John W. Lewis, leader of the Communist Workers' Service League, addressed the veterans but contended his remarks to the bonus issue. He and his group have been expelled several times, but always been reinstated.

The next public action by the veterans was a parade up Pennsylvania avenue Monday. Their last parade was a month ago at the beginning of the movement.

Food stocks at the camps again were replenished by private donations and another large personal contribution by Pelham D. Glasser, Superintendent of Washington police.

LET'S LIVE TERM FOR MURDER
OF HIS DAUGHTER'S SUITOR
MEMPHIS, Mo., July 2.—W. J. Hawley, a farmer, of Downing, Mo., was convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to life in prison today by a jury which had been out 4½ hours considering evidence in his second trial for the slaying of Barnett Baxter, Chicago fireman. Baxter was shot to death Aug. 15, 1923, while on duty in the front room of the dwelling on his mother's farm, which was owned by Shawley. A jury there first trial was unable to reach a verdict.

Baxter was struck over the right eye by a bullet and with his right hand sister attempted to summon them. They found the telephone line had been cut between their home and the Shawley farm. Baxter had been paying attention to Shawley's daughter. He announced, shortly before he was shot, that he planned to marry a girl in Iowa.

PROPERTY BARRED TEMPORARILY
FROM STOCK SALE IN KANSAS
TOPEKA, Kan., July 2.—A temporary injunction was allowed the Kansas Service Co. and Henry L. Roberts, a sole trader doing business as Henry L. Roberts & Co., from selling City Service securities in Kansas for alleged failure to comply with provisions of the state speculative securities law.

In granting the injunction Judge George H. Whitcomb of Shawnee County District Court allowed defendants a 30-day stay to enable them to perfect an appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Voluntary Petition in Bankruptcy
A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in Federal Court yesterday by Adolph P. Schumann, 401 South Kingshighway, who had \$2244 of which \$2250 were debts, and assets of \$2301. The petition, according to the petition, included machinery and tools, \$2500, stock in trade, \$700.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Roosevelt Persistently Inquisitive Student, Likes Outdoor Life, Fond of Poker

Began Political Career at 28 As a Winner—Collects Stamps, Toy Ships, Knows German and French.

By WALTER T. BROWN, Chief of the Albany Bureau of the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 2.—Twenty-two years ago, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Democratic Presidential nominee, then an active man of 25, was preparing to stomp his home county for a place in the New York State Senate.

John E. Mack—the same Mack that nominated him at Chicago—at that time the Democratic party leader of Dutchess County, had induced the towering son of James Roosevelt, wealthy landowner and railroad executive, to run for an office that traditionally had belonged to Republicans.

Mack recently expressed the enthusiasm of Jim Roosevelt's boy could be used to advantage in arousing the interest of the countryside. Franklin, inspired by the public life of his cousin, the illustrious "F.D.R.," saw public service as a glamorous opportunity for a youth whose chief interest in college had been history and political economy. Mack had no trouble in selling politics to young Roosevelt.

His Election as State Senator. Roosevelt flew about picturesque Dutchess County in a new contrivance of that day—the automobile—and when the ballots were counted in November he was a State Senator. He tasted then the fruits of success at the polls.

Since 1910, Roosevelt never has been out of the public eye. Although for four years he was on the sidelines, blanketed by an attack of infantile paralysis. Except for a few months when he was fighting to live, the Democratic nominee always has been in touch with men and affairs of politics.

In the Steps of "F.D.R." Planting his feet in many of the steps of "F.D.R." was the former White House, Franklin advanced to the national stage. Like "F.D.R.," he was an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a Vice-Presidential candidate and Governor of New York. He married the former President's niece, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt. She is Franklin's sixth cousin. "F.D.R." was a fifth cousin.

The Democratic hope is well over six feet in height and exercises to keep his weight below 180 pounds. His face is long with many of the typical Roosevelt characteristics. His smile is like that of Theodore. The Roosevelt eyes are blue, deep set, and his nose is the long, inquisitive kind—an index that is a definite key to the New York Governor's character. He is persistent, inquisitive, and the visitor with a fund of knowledge that Mr. Roosevelt does not possess is in for a busy time of answering questions.

Roosevelt is a valuable talker and a conversationalist who punctuates his remarks with shakes of the head and hands, a beaming of the brows and frequent smiles and laughter.

Before infantile paralysis robbed him of the full use of his legs, Roosevelt was an outdoor enthusiast, a horseman, a yachtsman and a golfer, and a robust participant in all athletics. He still rides, drives an automobile and swims.

Like Peter and Paul, the hills of his native Dutchess County are a lure to the boy; they are the man's most beloved locale. He is never happier than when driving through that countryside or picnicking beside the Hudson.

The Governor is a stamp collector of importance and his collection of books and prints on the American Navy is probably the best in existence. In his New York City home are the toy ships which the Navy's War Planning Board used during the World War.

"Mr. Roosevelt, when time permitted, has been fond of poker. He was the kind that raised before the draw and testimonials. His hands are two sturdy fists, hands tacked on the wall of an exclusive club near Washington. Only five others, held throughout the years, also are on the walls.

He calls his wife "The Missus" and she refers to him as "F.D.R." Their five children call him "Mother" and "Father" and sometimes "Ma" and "Pa."

Family and Presidency. Only two families have sent more than one member to the presidency of the United States, the Adamses and the Harrisons. If Franklin D. Roosevelt is elected the Roosevelt will be the third, as Theodore Roosevelt, the twenty-sixth President, was a fifth cousin of the Democratic candidate this year.

John Adams, the second President, was the father of the sixth chief executive, John Quincy Adams, and Benjamin Harrison was the grandson of William Henry Harrison.

The Roosevelt strain goes back to 1644 when Claes Martenszen Van Roosevelt of Holland settled in New Amsterdam. Isaac, his great-grandson, moved the line up the Hudson to Hyde Park during the French and Indian War. That is the family home, the rallying place for the clan, ruled by the Governor's widowed mother. The elder Mrs. Roosevelt is of Flemish origin. Her father, Philippe Delano, landed at Duxbury, Mass., 20 years before Van Roosevelt went to New Amsterdam.

The Governor had a half-brother, who died several years ago. On his mother's side, Franklin also is of pioneer stock. His Philiplines were of Flemish origin. Philiplines, the founder of the family in

America, having reached Duxbury, Mass., in 1624.

Knows His Nautical Terms. The Delanos were merchants and seafaring folk. Their sailing boats carried the manufactured wares of New England to the Orient and returned laden with spices, silks and teas. Franklin always has been a lover of the sea. He surrounded himself with books and pictures of maritime activities and his studies and offices reflect the atmosphere of the to-castle and the bridge.

The Governor's conversation is often studded with nautical terms. The porch of his Georgia home, looking out over tree-matted pine mountains is to him, "the topside." During his Navy Department days, he astounded the nation's sea fighters with his knowledge of their business. In boyhood Franklin traveled much on the sea and in Europe with his parents. He went to school in Germany, and learned German and French so well he is able to converse fluently in those languages.

Can Transmute French. At the Yorktown celebration a year ago, the Associated Press correspondent desiring to know what a French visitor had said found out from Mr. Roosevelt who had translated and remembered the short address which had not been made available to reporters.

When a small boy in Lord Fauntleroy attire, Franklin with his father went to call upon President Cleveland. Clouds of economic depression hovered over the White House. The tired and harassed Cleveland, who had left the New York Governor's chair for the Presidency, placing his hand on the child's head, said:

"Son, I'm making a strange wish to you. I wish that you may never be President."

Roosevelt's college life was chiefly characterized by his vigorous campaign and his editorial direction of Harvard's famous crimson.

Roosevelt criticized the college authorities for not providing fire protection for the school buildings and fire escapes for the students. When a professor suggested the prevalence of colds was due to the failure of students to wear overcoats, Editor Roosevelt rejoined that "perhaps another reason is the failure of the university to place board walks on all the paths of the yard."

Often when meeting a reporter for the first time he will say "I'm a brother" and go on to explain his college editorship.

After his college days at Harvard Secretary of State, speaking before the Concordia Farmers' Club in St. Louis County last night, promised that, if nominated and elected, he would not place his relatives in State positions. "There will be only one Findly on the payroll," he said.

In this connection, Findly said that his opponent, L. D. Thompson, now State Auditor, has a son, daughter, brother, brother-in-law, nephew, daughter-in-law and two sisters-in-law in State positions.

He appeared on the March payroll, said, as an employee in the Secretary of State's office, Highway Department and two smaller bureaus.

PROMISES ONLY ONE FINDLY ON PAYROLL IF HE IS ELECTED
G. O. P. Aspirant for Secretary of State Points to Family List of Opponent.

William T. Findly, candidate for the Republican nomination for Secretary of State, speaking before the Concordia Farmers' Club in St. Louis County last night, promised that, if nominated and elected, he would not place his relatives in State positions. "There will be only one Findly on the payroll," he said.

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GOV. MOORE OF NEW JERSEY
100 PER CENT FOR ROOSEVELT
"Wonderful Man With a Wonderful Program"—State Voted for Smith.

By the Associated Press.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 2.—Gov. A. Harry Moore tonight pledged his "100 per cent support" to the presidential candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt. "He is a wonderful man and he has a wonderful program," the Governor said. "He will be our next President."

Asked whether the Democratic organization, led by Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, would support the ticket, Gov. Moore said he could speak "only for myself." The New Jersey State delegation to the National Democratic Convention voted as a unit for former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York throughout the four presidential ballots taken.

Zeigler (Ill.) Invalid Drowns Self. ZEIGLER, Ill., July 2.—Mrs. George Sanders, 55-year-old invalid, was found dead in a well near her home here today. Police said evidence showed she drowned herself.

and selection in 1920 as vice-presidential nominee with James M. Cox as the presidential candidate.

Nominated "Al" Twice. Roosevelt, on crutches, nominated Al Smith in 1924 and began his "second public life." He worked for a magazine story, and his general health was that of a man much younger than his 49 years.

Forced to conserve his perambulations, Roosevelt as Governor, reduced his routine to essentials and made business come to his door. Because of his illness, Roosevelt's public life actually has been two lives. The first ended with sickness and included two elections to the New York State Senate; his challenging of Tammany Hall by opposing the election of William F. ("Blue-Eyed Billy") Sheehan of Buffalo to the United States Senate; participation in the fight for the nomination of Woodrow Wilson; selection by Joseph Daniels as his Assistant Secretary of the Navy; a primary fight for the United States Senate nomination

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SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1932

Speaker Garner Named For Vice Presidency

Continued From Page One.

among the guests, city officials had posted extra police among the steep-mounting tiers around the delegate enclosure.

Garner was seconded in turn by Representative Virgil Chapman of Kentucky, Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana, Representative Michael J. Hart of Michigan and Mrs. Anna Dickey Olsen of Northfield, Minn.

Massachusetts, a Smith state, shouted, "Massachusetts passes" when his name was called.

The Smith men-go along. The Smith supporters had been in conference on the floor, debating whether to place in nomination Mary Norton, New Jersey's woman member of Congress. John Wilbur Cross of Connecticut and Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts put their heads together over the proposition, but the word passed about later that the Smith men would go along with Garner and put no one into the field against him.

Smith himself, still sticking to his "I have no comment at all," had taken a train for New York.

A second speech for Garner was made by Representative John E. Rankin of Mississippi. It began to look almost like a session of the House as one after another of the Texan's colleagues spoke for him.

J. E. Murray of Butte followed with another brief seconding speech for Garner, as did Representatives of Nebraska, Nevada and New York. A brief demonstration greeted the New York announcement, and California waved her flag.

Many Seconding Speeches. Representative Dennis Chavez of Albuquerque, N. M., added still another second for Garner, then Ohio fell in line for the Texan, followed by Oklahoma.

Oregon, through former Gov. M. F. Flinn, announced the withdrawal of its candidate, Milton A. Miller of Portland, and its support of Garner.

John F. Short of Clearfield seconded Garner's name for Pennsylvania. Rhode Island and South Carolina also supported the Texan, as did South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, District of Columbia.

For West Virginia, Charles R. Garner of Huntington seconded Garner. Hawaii and the Philippines fell in line.

Speaking for the representatives of Porto Rico, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, Massachusetts, leader for Roosevelt, seconded Garner.

Iowa Withdraws Tinley. While Curley was speaking, Iowa reconsidered and sent up word it would withdraw Tinley, making it unanimous.

The Canal Zone announced a "unanimous" second for Garner. The Virgin Islands yielded to Alabama, which presented W. E. James of Cullman, to conclude with another Garner speech.

A parade for Garner or somebody—no one seemed to know—was started when the roll call concluded. It consisted at first entirely of "Alfalfa Bill" Murray's little girls' band from Oklahoma. As it wound around the hall, with the girls bawling in quick step, some of the Texans joined in carrying banners for their candidate.

The pipe organ got into it, too, but it didn't last very long. Chairman Walsh turned the gavel over to Senator Connally of Texas, who read a telegram announcing that Gov. Roosevelt's plane was 60 miles from Chicago. There was a cheer.

Then Mitchell, who had nominated Tinley, took the platform and asked that Gen. Tinley himself be recognized "to make a motion."

The convention agreed, and the General, amid much handclapping and some cheering, launched into a speech calling on the party to stand together and save the country in the present crisis.

Finley moved that the nomination of Garner be made unanimous. Oregon seconded the motion, and when Connally put the motion there was a ringing shout of approval. There was not a single "No" raised.

"As a delegate from the State of Texas," said Connally, "I take great pleasure to be able to act as chairman of this convention, and announce that John N. Garner is the nominee of this convention for Vice-President of the United States."

All over the floor State standards were raised and waved in tribute. There was some marching, too, led by the pipe organ and the little band, but mostly the tired delegates stayed in their places, looking on.

Texas marched around the circuit of the aisles several times, carrying their Garner lithographs. California's State flag, with its great bear, was carried waving above the tramping line. A number of state standards joined in.

Miss Melvina Passmore of Houston mounted the speaker's stand, took over control, and waved a Texas State flag to the marchers.

In the past nearly every state marker got in, although the Smith states, including Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut, stayed out. The New York standard, above the head of John F. Curley, remained anchored in its customary place.

After 20 minutes of it, Walsh rapped for order and read another telegram saying the Roosevelt plane was near South Bend, Ind.

Representative Sam Rayburn was recognized to read a telegram from Garner, expressing appreciation for the honor of being nominated Vice-President. The message also expressed appreciation of the honor of being associated with the ticket of the great leader, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The thanks of the convention for

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

the "splendid" handling of the crowds by the Chicago Police Department was extended in a resolution proposed by the Georgia delegation.

John F. Curry, Tammany leader and head of the New York delegation, then took the speaker's platform and proposed a resolution of appreciation for the services of Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, who presided as permanent chairman.

"Senator Walsh," he said, "has known no favor and performed his functions with such skill and scrupulous fairness as to permit the appreciation of everyone."

Unsmiling Walsh on Smiles. The resolution was adopted amid loud cheers. Walsh responded, declaring:

"Forget the frowns, and remember, even though they may have been few, the smiles." Walsh said, unsmilingly, but with twinkling eyes.

The convention roared in laughter as it never saw him smile at any time.

John H. McCooey, Brooklyn leader, introduced a resolution, pressing the thanks of the convention for the "singularly accurate and skillful" work of Representative Clarence Cannon of Missouri, as parliamentary chairman, John J. Raskob for his "patriotic, unselfish and efficient" conduct of the affairs of the committee for the last four years.

Delegates Applaud Raskob. Raskob rose in his box and bowed as the delegates applauded. He stood again as the resolution was adopted and the delegates rose to applaud. Speaking through a lapel microphone, he said he considered it a pleasure to have had the opportunity to be of service to the party.

A loud cheer swept the hall when a newspaper account was read quoting Senator Norris, Republican insurgent of Nebraska, as saying he would support Roosevelt for the presidency.

Next to receive the thanks of the convention was J. J. Shouse, former chairman of the party's National Executive Committee. Senator Barkley of Kentucky proposed the resolution, which expressed appreciation for Shouse's work in the last three years.

Introduced by Patrick H. O'Brien of Detroit as the only surviving delegate of the 1884 Democratic convention in Chicago which nomi-

inated Grover Cleveland, Charles H. Timmerman, of Cassopolis, Mich., went to the platform and paid tribute to the old party stalwarts.

A resolution offered by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, then was adopted, expressing appreciation for the support tendered by Senator Norris and inviting "the support of his associates without regard to political affiliation."

The story of Gov. Roosevelt's landing at the Chicago airport then was broadcast into the convention hall.

While waiting for the presidential nominee to speed through the crowds to the Stadium, Chairman Walsh introduced from their box Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, widow of the Vice-President in the Wilson administration. Nearly all the delegates and spectators arose.

On motion of Daniel C. Roper of the District of Columbia, the convention named the following committee to greet and escort Gov. Roosevelt to the platform: John F. Curry of New York, Tammany chief; Senator Connally of Texas, Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, former Gov. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, and Gov. George H. Dern of Utah.

The call of states for formal selection of the new National Committee followed appointment of the Welcoming Committee.

Announcement was made that the Massachusetts delegation, which had planned to leave Chicago on an earlier train, would delay its departure because it "did not want to do the nominee the courtesy of leaving before he arrives."

Founder of "Who's Who" Dies. NEW YORK, July 2.—John William Leonard, who founded "Who's Who in America," died at his home here yesterday. He was 83 years old.

AL LINCOLN 1100 0m
5 DELIVERS THE BIG
CROSELEY
Electric Refrigerator
\$89.50
1. Large Capacity
2. Small, 7 cu. ft.
3. Flat Top Shelves
4. Forced Cooling
5. Better Type
"GUARANTEED 5 YEARS"

AUCTIONEERS
BEN J. SELKIRK & SONS
AUCTIONEERS Forest 8434 APPRAISERS
WEEKLY FURNITURE AUCTION
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, 4519 OLIVE STREET
WEDNESDAY, JULY 6th 10:30 A. M.
Do Not Fail to Attend This Sale. The Regular Custom of Hundreds. Conditions of New and Used Furniture Bought.

What Have You That We May Sell?

TRUSTEE'S AUCTION SALE
HELEN MAY SHOPPE
READY-TO-WEAR—HATS—FURNITURE
3540 MORGAN STREET
TUESDAY, JULY 5th 10:30 A. M.
By virtue of the terms in a chattel deed of trust to the undersigned trustee for creditors, we will sell, as indicated in the foregoing, a stock of Ladies Dress, Gowns, Jackets, Coats and the like. FURNITURE: Bed Room, Glass Cases, Costumers, Stands, Table Clock, etc. The property will be offered in bulk and in selected detail. Terms Cash.

TRUSTEE'S AUCTION SALE
LIBERTY PAPER CO.
2017 FRANKLIN AV.
TUESDAY, JULY 5th 12:00 NOON
By virtue of the terms in a chattel deed of trust, we will sell, as indicated in the foregoing, a stock of Ladies Dress, Gowns, Jackets, Coats and the like. FURNITURE: Bed Room, Glass Cases, Costumers, Stands, Table Clock, etc. The property will be offered in bulk and in selected detail. Terms Cash.

TRUSTEE'S AUCTION SALE
STERN'S APPAREL CO., Inc.
509 WASHINGTON AV.
TUESDAY, JULY 5th 2:30 P. M.
By virtue of the terms in a chattel deed of trust, we will sell, as indicated in the foregoing, a stock of Ladies Dress, Gowns, Jackets, Coats and the like. FURNITURE: Bed Room, Glass Cases, Costumers, Stands, Table Clock, etc. The property will be offered in bulk and in selected detail. Terms Cash.

RECEIVERS' AUCTION SALE
BETTER PRODUCTS SALES COMPANY
GARAGE EQUIPMENT—2722 LOUBST STREET
WEDNESDAY, JULY 6th 10:30 A. M.
By virtue of an order of St. Louis Circuit Court, we will sell, as indicated in the foregoing, a stock of Ladies Dress, Gowns, Jackets, Coats and the like. FURNITURE: Bed Room, Glass Cases, Costumers, Stands, Table Clock, etc. The property will be offered in bulk and in selected detail. Terms Cash.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALE
GROceries AND FURNITURE
JASPER C. KING, BANKRUPT, MISSOURI
THURSDAY, JULY 7th 12:00 Noon
By order of the Referee in Bankruptcy, and subject to approval thereby, we will sell the following property deposited to this market for sale from Louisville, Kentucky: A stock of Groceries and Grocery Supplies, and some full cases. FURNITURE: Bed Room, Glass Cases, Costumers, Stands, Table Clock, etc. The property will be offered in bulk and in selected detail. Terms Cash.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
FROM ESTATE OF
F. A. CLEGG & CO., Bankrupt
3321 WASHINGTON AV.
FRIDAY, JULY 8th 10:30 A. M.
By virtue of the terms of a court order, we will sell, as indicated in the foregoing, a stock of Ladies Dress, Gowns, Jackets, Coats and the like. FURNITURE: Bed Room, Glass Cases, Costumers, Stands, Table Clock, etc. The property will be offered in bulk and in selected detail. Terms Cash.

FURNITURE SALE EXTRAORDINARY
1522 MORGAN STREET
WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1932—10:30 A. M.
We have consigned to us 25 apartments of 3 rooms each, which have been placed in the warehouse for immediate disposal of surplus. This is an exceptional opportunity to be sold at a low price. Terms Cash.

FURNITURE AUCTION
Every Thursday, 10:30 A. M.
Large consignment of new and used furniture from one of the largest and well-known houses. Bed Room, Living Room, Dining Room and Kitchen Suits, Old Pieces of every description. Terms Cash.

SAUNDERS CITY AUCTION CO.
2001-00-10 Morgan St.—Chicago 524-50

Only 987 Cars Of 8212 Tested Found 'Perfect'

Of the Others Examined at
Safety Lane 3106 Return
With Certificates Showing
Adjustments Made, and
Win Safety Stickers.

When the Safety Lane at Kings-
highway and Laclede avenue closed
Saturday night at 6 o'clock there
were still automobiles in line wait-
ing to be tested as to brakes, lights,
steering mechanism and which
before the lane was closed.

The Safety Lane, which was con-
ducted by the St. Louis Automobile
Dealers' Association in co-operation
with the St. Louis Safety Council,
was in operation six days from
Monday morning, June 27, at 8 a.
m., until the close Saturday night.
During that period 8212 automobiles
brought to the lane for tests.

It was found that only 12 per
cent of the cars tested were in
sufficiently perfect condition to
merit the Safety sticker the first
time they passed through the lane.
The number that received the
sticker was 987. Of those sent
away without the sticker because of
bad brakes or lights or other things
needing adjustment 3106 returned
with certificates that the adjustments
needed had been made and re-
ceived Safety stickers.

It was noticeable that few cars in
bad repair went through the lane.
This is due to the fact that many
car owners, knowing their cars to be
in need of adjustment, are not
in financial position to have them
repaired, hence did not go for a
test.

According to Maj. Robert E. Lee,
manager of the St. Louis Automobile
Dealers' Association, who was in
charge of the Safety Lane for
the week, it was found that wheel
alignment on many cars had been
neglected. A large percentage of
the cars going through the lane
were found to have inward or out-
ward, in either case causing un-
usual tire wear and making steer-
ing difficult and dangerous. This
was caused by hard bumps against
curbs, sometimes by collision with
other cars.

At last year's lane, 55 per cent of
the cars tested had defective
brakes. The percentage was con-
siderably larger this year. It was
found by the accurate Weaver
brake testing machine used that 67
per cent of all brakes needed ad-
justment. It was also found with
the light testing apparatus used that
78 per cent of all the headlights
were incorrectly adjusted, most of
them with the beam shining too
high on the road. This causes
blinding of approaching drivers.

The St. Louis dealers in automob-
iles furnish the personnel for the
Safety Lane, 15 men being used
each day. Joe Hansen, general
representative of the Weaver Man-
ufacturing Co., was in charge of the
Weaver testing apparatus used.

Goodyear Airwheel Tires on All Models In Two Nash Series

The Nash Motors Co. has ar-
ranged to supply special airwheel
tires for the new Goodyear
low-pressure airwheel tires for all
models in the Nash Big Six and
Standard Eight series at slight ex-
tra cost.

The special new wheel is a 15-
inch type with 5.50 rim fitted with
a low-pressure tire which carries a
pressure of 18 to 20 pounds of air.

Thorough tests of the new low-
pressure tires have proved that
they absorb road shocks at the
source, provide maximum traction
on all types of roads and in all
weather, and lend a soft, velvety ac-
tion to car performance unequalled
by any other type of automobile
tire yet developed. Neither car
tracks, high curbs, rough roads
nor slippery pavements affect the
effectiveness of these big, buoyant
tires. They simply envelop the
highway obstacle in live rubber and
carry the car forward smoothly and
safely.

Rockne Six Sales Gain 25 Per Cent in 34 States in May

A gain of 25.4 per cent in Rockne
registrations in the first 34 states
for May over April is announced by
F. L. Wiethoff, sales manager of
the Rockne Motors Corporation.

"In the first 21 states in which
detailed registration figures are
available," Wiethoff said, "Rockne
is in seventh to tenth place in 12
of them. Seven of the states show
Rockne in seventh place; two in
eighth place, two in ninth and one
in tenth place.

"Rockne orders and shipments
for June to date are ahead of or-
ders and shipments for the same
period in May, with every indica-
tion that June will exceed May in
orders, shipments and deliveries by
dealers to customers.

"Total shipments of cars to
Rockne dealers as of June 20, ex-
ceeded 16,000 units.

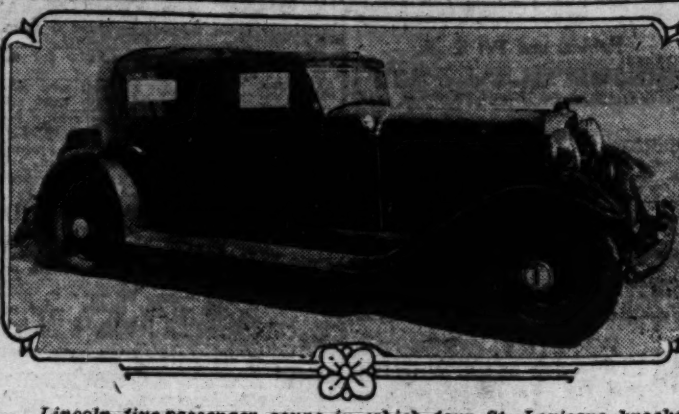
"In the 25 key cities," Wiethoff
said, "sales for the first 20 days of
June show a gain of 47 per cent
over the first 20 days in May."

Federal Truck Co. Body Business Gains

A 70 per cent increase in busi-
ness over a similar period last year
is reported by the body division of
the Federal Motor Truck Co., De-
troit, Mich.

Many operators who have heretofore
secured bodies for Federal trucks
from outside sources have during
the past year tried Federal-
built bodies with satisfactory re-
sults.

Sturdy Construction Saves Lives



Lincoln five-passenger coupe in which four St. Louisans knocked
down four poles and rolled down an embankment, but escaped with
minor bruises. They were returning from Colorado and were driving
near Seneca, Kan., when they were blinded by the headlights of another
car so that they could not see a sharp curve in the road. When the
driver realized what he faced, he tried to hold the Lincoln on the pave-
ment, but the car struck soft gravel, swerved, knocked down four poles,
turned over twice as it rolled down the side of a 15-foot embankment,
and landed on its top.

None of the four occupants of the car suffered more than a few
bruises. The car was little damaged considering the plunge it had
taken.

The Lincoln was fitted with non-shatterable glass, and only the
windshield and the right front door glass were cracked, no glass being
broken out. The car was driven from Seneca under its own power to
the St. Louis Lincoln dealer, the Lincoln Retail Sales and Service
Division of the Ford Motor Co. It was not necessary even to replace
the headlights.

2,000,000-Mile Tire Test Run Conducted By Sears, Roebuck Co.

Reveals Distance Per Dollar
to Be Expected From
Tires in Service.

"Dollar Distance," a specific
standard for gauging tire perfor-
mance, was introduced to the au-
tomobile tire industry recently when
Sears, Roebuck & Co. announced
the completion of a 2,000,000 tire
mile road test in Ohio and Ariz-
ona costing \$100,000, in which
Sears' Allstate and Companion
tires outscored all others tested.

Irvin C. Devine, manager of the
St. Louis Sears store, which has
been participating with the entire
Sears organization in celebration
commemorating the fifth anniver-
sary of the Allstate tire, today told
the reason for Sears' new meas-
uring stick of tire value.

"Sears' tire department," Devine
said, "wanted to find the most
specific method of measurement
possible by which we might tell
the buyer clearly and exactly how
much value he could expect for his
money. We knew that car
owners were tired of generalities
and claims not based on demon-
strable facts.

"We finally decided that a rat-
ing based on dollar distance and
giving the actual average mileage
per dollar of tire's cost would be
the most practical and explicit
way to determine a tire's net
worth to its buyer. We couldn't
find any other method for gau-
ging a tire's endurance qualities
which would be so satisfactory
from the customer's viewpoint as
that method which would tell him
exactly what he wanted most to
know, 'How much mileage am I
getting for my money in this tire?'"

"Prof. Phil C. Huntly, widely
known scientist and engineer of
Armour Institute of Technology,
supervised the tests in which more
than 2,000,000 tire miles were
rolled up in seven months by six
shifts of veteran drivers.

"The 251 tires tested were pur-
chased by Prof. Huntly through an
outside agency to avoid the pos-
sibility that any company, includ-
ing Sears, might supply a specially
constructed tire. The test tires
were rotated every 24 hours and
air-pressure checked at three-hour
intervals to insure equal road treat-
ment for all tires. Prof. Huntly
took complete charge of the tests
and Sears had nothing whatsoever
to do with them, except to furnish
a member of the engineering staff
as an official observer.

"Prof. Huntly's final analysis,
made in the form of a published
report, gave Sears' tire department
the actual results in mileage per
dollar proved by the 2,000,000 tire
mile test. The test proved, for in-
stance, that Sears' Allstate Com-
panion tires may be depended on
to deliver an average of 4089 miles
for every dollar of their cost. In
other words, Sears' Allstate Com-
panion tire has a 'dollar distance'
of 4089 miles, which was proved to
be more than 50 per cent greater
than its nearest competitor in the
road grind."

Its base is stated to be an ex-
ceptionally pure mineral oil which
leaves only a slight residue of dry
ash when burned and does not
leave any deposit of gum to pick
up sulphur and dirt. Chemical
treatment of this purified mineral
oil gives Molifca, which has an ex-
tremely high flash point withstands
engine heat and giving proper lu-
brication.

Molifca is employed to remove
deposits of gum, sulphur and dirt
from cylinders, piston rings, valves
and valve stems so as to restore the
original compression.

It is also used in gasoline to keep
upper cylinder walls, valves and
valve stems lubricated and to pre-
vent formation of carbon or, rather,
gum base deposits.

It is stated that Molifca contains
no vegetable oil, no graphite or
similar compound and no other.

Well-to-Do Women Buying Cars to Help Increase Employment

Pierce-Arrow Co. Reports
This Is True in All
Big Centers.

A recent analysis conducted by
the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co. re-
veals that by actual count, well-to-
do women in one of the largest
Eastern cities have bought more
Pierce-Arrow automobiles than have
bankers, brokers, retired business
men, doctors, lawyers, manufactur-
ers or high business executives.

The effect of feminine sponsor-
ship of the spending movement be-
gan to be noticeable early in the
spring, according to a prominent
Pierce-Arrow factory sales official.
"Time after time," he said, "our re-
tail salesmen have obtained orders
for new cars, not only because of
the outstanding value represented,
but because women buyers openly
professed their belief in the far-
reaching benefit of the automobile
investment dollar.

"As an illustration of the gen-
eral attitude of the feminine group
of fine car buyers, the case of a
prominent Eastern woman is cited.
Several months ago," she said, "I
was openly critical of anyone who
purchased a fine car in the face of
existing economic conditions. To me
such action seemed to show utter
disregard for the feelings of those
less fortunate.

"A few weeks ago a Pierce-Ar-
row salesman showed me the actual
figures to prove just how far the
money I invested in a new car
would go toward providing employ-
ment. At first I was inclined to
question his statement, when he
said that the purchase of a new
Pierce-Arrow car would provide
work sufficient to keep 50 families
for one month. Having had con-
siderable experience myself in busi-
ness and financial affairs, I decid-
ed to challenge his statement. Much
to my surprise, I discovered that
he actually had been very conserva-
tive. As a consequence I am driv-
ing a new Pierce-Arrow automob-
ile today."

Floating Power And Plymouth Car Year Old on July 6

Walter Chrysler Reports
Shipments in May 10 Times
Those in May, 1931.

In a letter to the distributor,
dealer and field organizations of
all divisions of Chrysler Motors,
W. P. Chrysler, chairman of the
board, declares that July 6, the
first anniversary of the announce-
ment of floating power and the
new Plymouth, which was the first
vibrationless four-cylinder car ever
built, as the greatest birthday date
the automotive calendar has seen
in the last decade.

Chrysler says that the Chrysler
Motors distributing organization a
year ago took an achievement
which engineers generally had
despaired of and, in the most trying
12-month period that business has
experienced in more than a gener-
ation, established Plymouth in its
present position as one of the
three largest selling automobiles
in the United States.

More than 150,000 floating pow-
ered Plymouths were shipped dur-
ing the year ending June 30—ap-
proximately three times more than
were shipped during the preceding
12 months. In May of this year,
shipments were nearly 10 times
what they were the May before,
Chrysler's letter says.

The latest complete registration
figures available when the letter
was written were for the first four
months of the year. By compari-
son, Plymouth had registered two
and one-half times as many cars
as it did in the corresponding pe-
riod of 1931.

In 1931, Chrysler Motors' sales
represented 12 per cent of all cars
sold at retail in the United States
as against 8.5 per cent for 1930.

The continued improvement in
1932 is shown in the first four
months when Chrysler Motors' sales
were 16.9 per cent of all retail
sales, compared with 8.4 per cent
in the first four months of 1931.
In other words, the corporation
more than doubled its percentage

Race Winner's New Car



Fred Frame, winner of the 500-mile Indianapolis race, and his new
De Soto custom coupe which he bought at the De Soto plant soon after
the race. Left to right—Jerry Housch, mechanic for Frame; Fred
Frame; Jean Marcenac, chief mechanic for Harry Hertz, and Hertz,
owner of the car that Frame drove in the race.

of the total automobile business
during that period.

Chrysler continues in his letter
to the corporation's distributing
organization: "The outstanding
success of Plymouth since last July
6 constitutes a really great tribute
to the De Soto, Dodge and Chrysler
distributing organization, for, not-
withstanding the recognized market
of this four-cylinder vibrationless
car and its exceptional value as
compared with its competitors in
even higher-priced classes, it took
courage and enthusiastic, aggres-
sive selling efforts to do what was
done in the last 13 months.

"Such a record, it seems to me,
makes the first anniversary of the
first vibrationless four-cylinder car
ever built worthy of more than
passing comment."

Rohan Joins Walsh Co.

John A. Rohan, who is widely
known in the radio business as dis-
tributor, factory representative and
sales expert, has joined the sales
staff of the Walsh Motor Car Co.,
517 Delmar boulevard, Ford
dealer.

Newspaper Credited With New Auburn Sales Drive Success

A great part of the success of
Auburn's new merchandising pro-
gram is credited to the newspaper
advertising campaign which the
Auburn factory is carrying on.

Not only the automobile indus-
try, but other lines of business are
reported to be watching Auburn's
departure from common merchan-
dising practice. According to Au-
burn factory officials, the factory,
the distributors, the dealers and
salesmen are sacrificing profits to
make a large Auburn straight-eight
100-horsepower, closed car avail-
able at prices that compare with
those of low priced four and six-
cylinder cars.

This program, according to P.
P. Willis, is proving very success-
ful. "Factory shipments are 530
per cent greater for the first 28
days of this new program than for
the entire preceding month," he
says. "Auburn stores have been
crowded and Auburn distributors
and dealers in various parts of the
country report record-breaking
sales.

"The newspaper advertising has
assured the public that this is not
an Auburn 'sale' of obsolete mer-
chandise. It is a new basis for
doing business; a new plan that
starts the Auburn, factories full
blast, gives employment to thou-
sands of men, puts millions of dol-
lars in circulation, creates activ-
ity for Auburn dealers, increases
sales and profits and makes the
bargain hunting public the benefi-
ciary of unprecedented values at
new low prices."

Benjamin Co. Moves To Grand and Carter

The Benjamin Motor Sales Co.,
after many years on Locust street,
has moved to Grand and Carter
avenue, where it will have a dis-
play lot for used cars.
Jerome J. Benjamin, who has
been connected with the automob-
ile trade for years, will con-
tinue as manager.

FLOATING POWER Thousands say a Plymouth ride is Too WONDERFUL for WORDS

What do YOU say? . . .
Ride in the new 1932 Plymouth. Describe your Floating
Power experience . . . \$25,000 in cash prizes

GET YOUR SHARE
of this money!

PRIZES	\$	
1st	500	1,000
2nd	250	
3rd	5,000	
100 prizes of \$100	5,000	
100 prizes of \$50	5,000	
200 prizes of \$25	5,000	
300 prizes of \$10	3,000	
1050 prizes of \$5	5,250	
1705 prizes	\$25,000	

Easy to Enter

- Any person of legal driving age is eligible to compete.
- All entries must be on official entry form which may be secured only from De Soto, Dodge or Chrysler dealers.
- Write on the entry form the best description you can give of a Plymouth Floating Power Ride—in 50 words or less.
- The judges are Robert L. Ripley, creator of "Believe It or Not"; Barney Oldfield, veteran race-driver; Damon Runyon, well-known sports writer, whose decisions will be final. In case of ties, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
- Have the dealer sign your entry form. Then sign your name and address and mail it BEFORE MIDNIGHT, July 31, 1932, to the Plymouth Contest, 541 Mass-achusetts Ave., Detroit, Mich.

HOW WELL can you describe the surprising smooth-
ness of a ride in the new 1932 Plymouth?

Can you put in 50 words or less the easy-riding
qualities of this sensational car?

How would you best express the restful relaxation
that every Plymouth owner enjoys?

Thousands of Plymouth owners say all these things
are too wonderful for words.

We think someone can describe a Floating Power
ride perfectly. And so do the many thousands who have
already entered the \$25,000 Plymouth Floating Power
Ride Contest.

Why not try your hand at it, too? It's exciting and
profitable fun even should you win only one of the
many lesser awards.

And wouldn't it be thrilling if you were to be skilful
enough to land the first prize of \$1,000!

Get in the game today. You might get into the
big money.

Any DE SOTO, DODGE or CHRYSLER dealer
will supply you with an official entry form.

Write your impressions of a Plymouth Floating Power
ride briefly. Simply. Tell us how and why patented
Floating Power makes riding so much smoother and
more economical.

Limit your description to 50 words. Five or ten
words—a slogan—may win the first prize.

See the new 1932 Plymouth. Ride in it. Ask Plymouth
owners about their cars.

Look at All Three
Lowest - Priced Cars

Study features. Make comparisons. Bear in mind
that the new Plymouth is the only car in the lowest-
priced field with patented Floating Power. That Floating
Power wipes out all vibration. That ANY CAR THAT
HASN'T FLOATING POWER IS OUT-OF-DATE.

Plymouth's \$25,000 Floating Power Ride Contest has
only a few more weeks to run. Don't wait another
minute. Get your official entry form today. At any
DE SOTO, DODGE or CHRYSLER salesroom.

PLYMOUTH \$495
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—DE SOTO, DODGE AND CHRYSLER DEALERS

10¢ per 100

RI STEEL.

PUMP - N
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 Special price
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America Right on Disarmament, Says Ferrero, But Its Proposal Falls Short of What Is Needed

Abolition of Every Complicated and Costly
Weapon of Destruction Should Be De-
manded, in Opinion of Europe's
Most Noted Historian.

THE following article was written by Italy's noted historian after American delegates at Geneva had suggested the abolition of certain weapons of offense but before President Hoover's proposal of a one-third reduction in all armaments. The latest suggestion from the White House, however, in no way changes the current of thought expressed by Signor Ferrero.

By GUGLIELMO FERRERO,
The Foremost Historian of Europe.

(Copyright, 1932.)

GENEVA, Switzerland.

If I were to sum up the work of the Disarmament Conference from its opening until today I should say that an excellent proposition had been laid before the Conference, but that the reasons offered in justification of the proposition were bad. That is why no conclusion has yet been reached, and why there is a risk of not arriving at one. The case is so curious that it is worth while to pause and consider it.

A good proposition was the American proposal to suppress heavy cannon, tanks and poison gas. This proposition had in itself only one defect: it was too timid and restrained. It should have been extended to many other armaments—bombing airplanes, large battleships, submarines—to all the complicated, cruel and costly weapons invented by the infernal imagination of our generation and the preceding one.

There is nothing more absurd, more horrible in the history of our epoch than the invention of these weapons. They have never been and never will be of any use except to increase the military budget in time of peace and to render war more sanguinary and atrocious.

What counts in contests between men is not the absolute power of the weapons at their disposal, but their relative superiority over the adversary. If I am armed with a simple stick while my adversary is unarmed, I am in a better position than if both he and I are armed with automatic pistols.

To invent or make a more powerful weapon is a rational act if the inventor or maker can hope to be the only one to use it. The invention of firearms gave the Europeans a decisive superiority over Asia and Africa for many centuries, that is to say for as long as these two continents were not able to make and use new weapons.

No Monopoly in Destruction.
But among peoples of equal civilization, equally capable of making and using weapons of all kinds, any attempt to perfect these weapons is absurd. It can only aim at augmenting the absolute power of the means of destruction possessed by all the belligerents, without allowing in the smallest degree the relative superiority of each over the others. It is a veritable dilapidation of waste and cruelty.

This was shown during the World War. A fortnight after one belligerent had invented a new engine of destruction or defense, the adversary had copied and perfected it. The respective positions of the belligerents remained the same. Only the effort and sacrifice of the war increased.

The Disarmament Conference rightly began by proposing the abolition of these absurd, costly and cruel weapons. That was its duty. But it should have demanded the abolition of these weapons in the name of reason and morality, because their construction is absurd and their use a crime.

On the contrary an attempt has been made to justify their suppression on military grounds by declaring that the weapons to be suppressed are the offensive weapons which serve rather for attack than for defense.

Offense and Defense.
The Conference was involved in an interminable discussion on offensive and defensive weapons, in which the experts demonstrated in turn that all weapons are either offensive or defensive.

A weapon which is offensive for the English or the French is defensive for the Germans or the Italians, and vice versa. Swamped in this technical discussion, the American proposition is in danger of being wrecked.

The truth is that the distinction between offensive and defensive weapons is arbitrary. A weapon which is offensive or defensive does not exist; all weapons,

from a man's fist to a 420 millimeter gun, may serve for attack or defense. It all depends on the manner and the intention in which they are used.

If I knock down a weaker man than myself to take his pocket-book my fist is just as much an offensive weapon as the most redoubtable tank.

If I box the ears of an aggressor my hands are as much a defensive weapon as the solid rampart of a concrete trench. The same reasoning may be applied to all weapons invented by man since the dawn of history.

Historical Precedents.

The error has lain in the belief that by proposing the abolition of the most costly and cruel weapons, the problem of security, as the French call it, would be solved at the same time; that the peaceable peoples would be protected from attack and wars of aggression rendered impossible.

These monstrous weapons must be abolished because they only serve to render war more costly and sanguinary. But we must not demand of this abolition what it cannot give. We must not expect that it will render wars of aggression impossible.

Military history furnishes decisive proof of this. All these weapons have only been in existence for 50 years, but in every century there have been states which have attacked other states even without having at their disposal these weapons which the Conference desires to prescribe as offensive.

If one were to abolish the cruel weapons invented since 1870 the armies would return to the armaments possessed by the French and German armies in the war of 1870—rifles, light cannon and a few machine guns.

In August, 1870, did not the German army undertake a violent offensive against the French army, invade France, and in two months arrive at the walls of Paris? All this without tanks, heavy cannon, poison gas, or bombing airplanes!

Morality vs. Security.

The abolition of cruel weapons and security, that is to say, the means of preventing wars of aggression or rendering them extremely difficult, are two different problems. The abolition of cruel weapons is a problem of morality and common sense. Security is a political and diplomatic problem.

The first problem is relatively simple; the second is much more complicated, for it is the goal of all the others! In order not to be destroyed by the explosion of the forces it has created the western world must solve these two problems.

But in order to solve them it must not confuse them, as the Disarmament Conference has done hitherto, at the risk of misleading and rendering useless an effort which could be of great benefit to the health of this sick world.

Spending Orgy Ending in 1929 Boosted Debts of Every Kind To Total of \$1672 Per Capita

Ratio of Indebtedness to National Wealth Almost Doubled in Brief Period—While Values Have Shrunk. Interest Payments in Dollars, at Average of \$100 Per Person, Keeps Up at Old Level.

By SAM J. SHELTON,
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

A STAGGERING debt burden aggregating \$1672 for every man, woman and child, if spread over the entire population, was borne by the people of the United States in the boom year 1929, immediately preceding the onrush of the depression.

This was disclosed in testimony before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency a few days ago by two of the country's leading economists—Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University and George Frederick Warren, professor of agricultural economics at Cornell University.

Their figures, summing up the total debt in 1929 at \$203,000,000,000, are believed to be as accurate as it is possible to make such calculations, even with the assistance of the mass of statistics collected by Government departments and private sources.

The significance of this colossal debt as a factor in the depression is seen from these facts and deductions:

The debt was 56 per cent of the national wealth.

The ratio of debt to wealth had almost doubled since 1912 when it was 34 per cent.

At an average rate of 6 per cent, interest charges on the debt of \$203,000,000,000 amounted to \$12,180,000,000 a year.

Shrinkage in Wealth.

The two economists estimated the national wealth in 1929 at \$362,000,000,000. In 1912 it was \$186,000,000,000. By 1922 it had grown to \$321,000,000,000 and in that year debt was 42 per cent of wealth—an increase over 1912 but far less than the ratio of 1929. The depression has caused rapid shrinkage of national wealth, Prof. Warren testified. An estimate at this time would be a guess, he said, and if right today would be wrong tomorrow. He added that in his opinion if the physical properties of the country were sold today a return half that calculated on 1929 prices would be considered fortunate.

Obviously debts do not shrink in corresponding degree, being fixed obligations in dollars, many for long terms. Consequently the burden of paying interest under depression conditions becomes more acute and necessarily retards business recovery.

The total of debt in 1929 was classified by the economists as follows:

National debt, \$16,000,000,000.
State, county and local governmental debts, \$17,000,000,000.
Corporations, \$76,000,000,000.
Urban mortgages, \$37,000,000,000.
Bank loans, \$42,000,000,000.
Farm mortgages, \$9,000,000,000.
Life insurance policy loans and premium notes, \$2,000,000,000.
Retail installment paper, \$3,000,000,000.
Pawnbrokers' and similar loans, \$1,000,000,000.

That is, public indebtedness totaled about \$23,000,000,000 and private indebtedness, \$170,000,000,000.

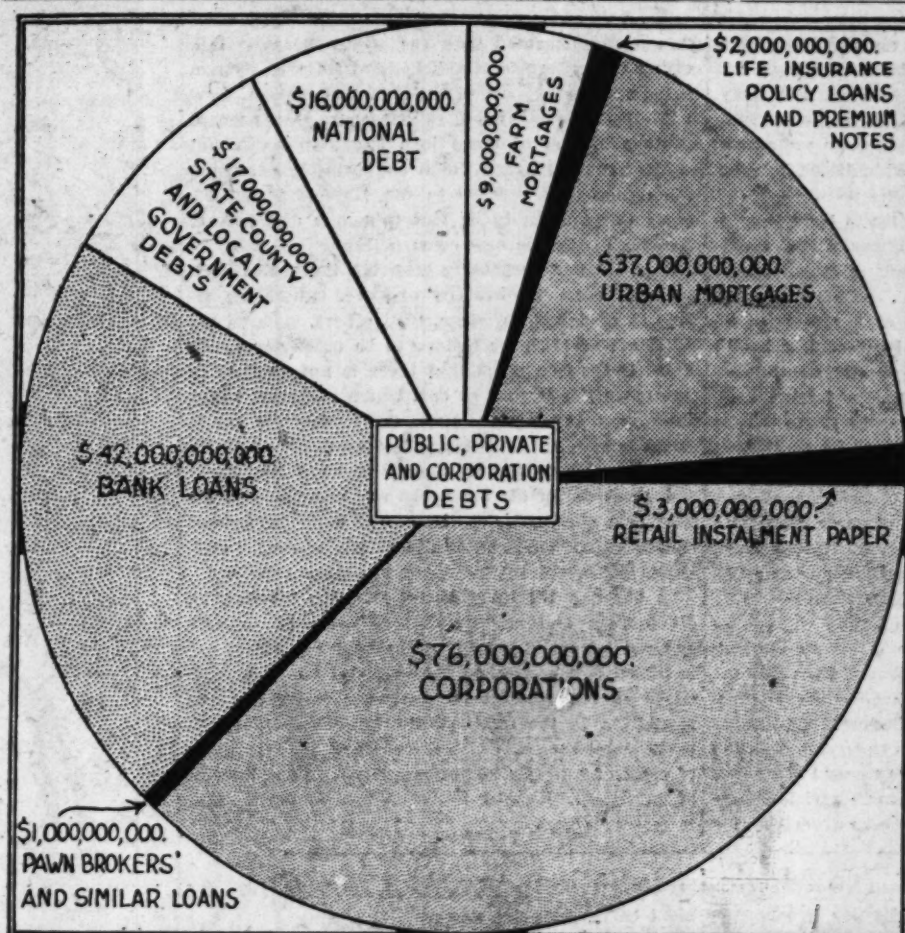
Taxes and Interest.

The witnesses did not estimate the average rate of interest. For the public indebtedness rates lower than 6 per cent generally prevailed, but for much of the private debt higher rates were in effect, being about 10 per cent for the installment paper, and 6 1/2 per cent for farm mortgages. On the whole, an average of 6 per cent probably is conservative.

The interest on the public debt comes from consumers in the form of taxes. Property owners and others pay it out of income. The vast public improvement programs of the various governments were paid for chiefly by bond issues and ultimately by taxation of one form or another.

Interest paid by corporations is a fixed charge included in the cost of doing business. Until the depression came it was reflected in prices charged consumers which were continually mounting. Now competitive conditions make impossible a maintenance of prices which will provide in full for interest on loans incurred in prosperous times. The result is a shrinkage in value of securities de-

"In the Red" for Many Billions



spite efforts made in some governmental quarters to restore such values—a factor to which some observers attribute retardation of recovery.

Prof. Fisher attributed the proportional increase in debt to the war and speculation. The speculative craze of the last decade is well known and with it was an era of high pressure installment selling and easy credit. Little thought was given to interest, the inescapable accompaniment of debt.

Inelastic Charges.

The figures heretofore given, however, show how drastic was the toll taken by interest from earnings. Reduced to the individual, interest charges amounted to probably \$100 a person. The average family, according to the 1920 census, contains 4.1 persons. At this rate the total of interest charges amounted to an average of \$410 a family—some paying little or nothing and others paying it indirectly through taxes and prices.

Here came into play the power of the family to contract or expand its consumption. Human wants are variable and consequently consumption is highly elastic. Even the amount of food consumed by an average wage-earning family will vary greatly with the amount of money the family has available. Interest charges and installments, usually being secured, come ahead of free spending money. They must be met first and what is left is stretched over for necessities and other wants.

It is significant that in this era of mounting debt and interest charges agriculture suffered a severe decline, and per capita consumption of important farm products decreased. A few years ago complaints were frequently heard from the clothing, shoe and food industries that they were suffering because of the widespread buying of automobiles on installments. In the period 1921 to 1925 average annual per capita consumption of meat was 142.9 pounds and in 1929 it had dropped to 136.6 pounds. Wheat consumed in 1920 was five bushels per capita and in 1929 4.5 bushels.

Evils of Credit.

The effect of debt on spending power was discussed by Lawrence Dennis in his new book, "Is Capitalism Doomed?" a review of which was published in the Sunday Post-Dispatch March 20.

"Credit," the writer said, "has been the salesman's friend and the banker's racket. . . Obviously a net increase in the total amount of debt in a country will effect an immediate and roughly equivalent degree of correction of deficient purchasing power. In the long run, however, and usually not a very long run, especially where interest rates are as high as they were during the late new era, the evils of deficient purchasing power, or maldistribution of income, are aggravated to the full extent of the interest burden further imposed on interest bearers by fresh increases in debt."

The credit boom from 1920 to 1929 resulted in creation of \$72,000,000,000 of new interest-bearing debt, Dennis wrote. He

classified the increase as follows: \$16,036,000,000 in urban real estate mortgages, \$37,709,000,000 in corporate notes on bonds and public securities, \$16,732,000,000 in commercial bank credits and \$1,613,000,000 in farm mortgages.

"The money lenders will practically own the country if prices continue to fall and debts are not wiped out by cancellation," he prophesied. "The fact that most of our national wealth may be considered today as potentially belonging to the money lenders is highly significant because of the effects of the obligation to transfer so much money in interest payments, whether earned or not, from so many debtors to so few lenders. . .

Burdens of Interest.

"It may be said that without installment credit many a person could not have saved up enough to buy an automobile, even though the installment method makes him pay 10 per cent more in interest. The answer, quite simple, is that he will be better off without a car and so will the army of merchants who depend on his trade. He will spend the 10 per cent on other goods.

"The tragedy of consumptive credit, as of public credit, is not non-payment, but interest payment."

Elsewhere in the book the author thus stated his view of the ultimate effect of debt: "The point is that borrowers who pay for wars, industrial mistakes, personal errors or a simple impatience to consume have their economic power weakened thereby. Business men who talk reverently about the beauties of credit and the sacredness of contracts should reflect that the debtors are a larger family than the lender family and that the borrowers are better spenders than the lenders. The champions of prosperity by inflation forget that the consumer and not the investor is the keystone of our trade structure."

Referring only to "fixed debts"—bonds and mortgages—Moody's Investors Service estimates there has been an increase of 5.7 per cent in this classification since 1929, with bank loans, retail credit and other forms of debt undergoing liquidation.

Fixed debt, which includes the obligations of the Federal Government, states and municipalities, was estimated by Moody's at \$134,700,000,000 in 1931 compared with \$127,400,000,000 in 1929. Moody's estimate of the national wealth as of 1931 was \$235,000,000,000, compared with \$352,000,000,000 in 1929.

The fixed debt of the Federal Government, which was \$16,000,000,000 in 1929, had increased to \$17,500,000,000 at the end of 1931, and now approximates \$19,000,000,000. Interest charges on the fixed debt were \$5,100,000,000 in 1931, or \$200,000,000 more than in 1929.

The inflexibility of the fixed debt is held by Moody's to be a principal factor in delaying recovery from the business depression. This is because decreases in commodity prices and salaries and wages have reduced the na-

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

Changes in World Tariff Laws Best Medicine Economic Doctors Can Prescribe, Says M. Berenger

Former Ambassador Discusses Ills of the
Nations and Opportunity for International
Conference in London to Find a Remedy.

By HENRY BERENGER.

Chairman of the French Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee and
Former Ambassador to Washington.

PARIS, July 2.

GRAT international effort is being exerted to end the economic depression which has been engulfing the world for more than two years. Parliaments have multiplied their deliberations concerning this subject, and conferences of experts have met for the same end, either under the auspices of the League of Nations at Geneva or the Bank for International Settlements at Basle.

However useful these various manifestations, they have succeeded neither in curing nor suppressing the mysterious malady which is causing the whole planet to rot.

The fall of price in raw materials is continuing its ravages; the inhabitants of the world persist in consuming less than they produce. In vain does production slow down, and unemployment increases. Consumption continues inferior to production, and hoarding monetary tokens increases also.

Effort, then, must be made to study more deeply the cause of the malady, so as to find a cure. This is what is aimed at by Prime Ministers MacDonald and Herriot, Secretary of State Stimson and Premier Mussolini and others when they announced the impending meeting in London of an international economic conference with the object of diagnosing and treating the depression. The meeting is without precedent in history.

Over-Optimism Unwise.

Undoubtedly it would be better not to give rise to excessive hopes in regard to the forthcoming conference after the series of previous deceptions. We must not expect too much, and if an example can render anyone modest, it is that displayed by the experts who drafted the Young plan. They were assuredly the cleverest and most brilliant experts of the universe—Owen D. Young, Franqui, Moreau, Dr. Schacht, Pirelli and the others. They had concluded their minute estimate of figures and reasonings with this prophecy:

"If the governments adopt our conclusions and the nations conform to them, then an unprecedented era of prosperity will begin for the whole of humanity."

They had scarcely written this final phrase, and the Governments had hardly put their report into practice, when there began for the whole of humanity this unprecedented impoverishment.

Such an experience, which dates only from three years ago, should urge us all, statesmen and experts, to adopt the most cautious reserve in the preparations for the new international conference in London.

It may be admitted, however, that the European Powers at Lausanne will finish by coming to some practical agreement on the basis of an acceptable settlement of reparations which, by virtue of the Hoover-Laval agreement of Oct. 25, 1931, may serve to preface the European solution of inter-allied debts.

The London conference could well cut out of its program this thorny survival of the last World War. But how could the same be done with regard to the necessary revision of tariff duties throughout the world?

Are not the super-position and antagonism of these tariffs the most virulent cause of the present crisis?

Diagnosis of Illness.

To prohibit the London conference from attending to tariffs is like preventing a doctor from probing the diseased organs of his patient.

What is to be done with regard to the crisis upsetting the world? It is a question of re-establishing free circulation of exchanges to bring about a revival of markets, on which an increase of revenue and the re-balancing of the Treasury in each national budget depend.

Only then will confidence between peoples be reborn—this

One Cause Only.

Now this slow death of human activity everywhere has brought about a fall in receipts for all budgets in the world. That is what is the principal, the moral cause of the enormous deficits in budgets which have paralyzed Finance Ministers of every state, be it European, American, African or even Oceanic, for in all these states, the cause is the same.

The fall in the returns of direct and indirect taxation, the fall of the turnover of commercial and industrial profits, the fall in taxes on shares, the fall in revenue from landed property and monopolies—with the expenses on social services and national defense increasing, the revenue necessary for the expenses decreasing inversely—all these follow one another.

In proportion as the nations have great needs they receive small revenues to meet them. Everywhere the same drop in budgetary receipts is in evidence, and the same loss in substance, at the very hour when the organisms still exhausted by the war are hoping to find a new force under the impulse of desires unknown by any previous generations.

What Troubles Cash Boxes.

The national budgets thus appear no longer like closed cycles, as they were before the catastrophe of 1914, but like the interfering circles of the same whirlpool, which is not yet fixed.

This new law of the present world is still more sensitive when applied to the treasury of each state. These treasuries were formerly well locked against outside pressure. Today they are communicating cash boxes, where the circulation of wealth for the last few years has been operating with such a broken rhythm of violent transfers that it constantly troubles the money, upsets the cost of production and sale, puts the balance sheet of enterprises out of gear and deforms the base of revenue.

When one recalls that since 1918 the United States of America has lent more than 22 billions of dollars (\$22,000,000,000) to Europe,

Continued on Page 2, Column 5.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULTZER

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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight for the rights of the people, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong; whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULTZER.
April 16, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution, but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

The Fight on Prof. Frankfurter.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
Persons interested in improving the judiciary, the vicious fight against the confirmation of Prof. Felix Frankfurter for the Massachusetts Supreme Court is indeed one of the sorriest spectacles in recent years. As a lawyer, as a prosecutor, as foremost teacher in the Harvard Law School, as an internationally known writer of accepted authority in his subject, Prof. Frankfurter is admirably fitted for the post to which Gov. Ely has had the vision to appoint him.

Not a first-rate argument has been advanced by the opposition. Leading the protest is former Gov. Fuller, who vindictively harks back to the Sacco-Vanzetti case, recalling that Prof. Frankfurter urged a new trial for the defendants. Assuredly there was no harm in that. As an expert lawyer, Prof. Frankfurter felt that the process of the courts had not functioned as it should. Not once did he declare the two men innocent. All he asked was that they be proved guilty.

To reject him would be to sound warning in Massachusetts that no sponsor of an unpopular cause in the law can be made a member of its Supreme Court. The State of Samuel Adams and James Otis, of Lexington and Concord, of the Boston Massacre and Faneuil Hall, cannot afford to do that.

In striking contrast to those raising the protest are the persons who have been only glad to announce their approval. Among these are former Justice Holmes, Newton D. Baker, ex-Secretary of War, Charles Warren, former Solicitor-General of the United States and authority on the Supreme Court; Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the Atlantic Monthly; Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, and Felix Kallagor, editor of the Survey. Many Federal Judges have sent messages of approval.

The revered and venerable Holmes, one of the most distinguished sons in the history of Massachusetts, wrote:

I think that the appointment is admirable. I believe it is a great mistake to attempt to affect the question by the attitude of the candidates on a particular case. It is obvious that different views may be taken on that matter, and the issue between the Governor and his Council is one of general competence in the place. As to that, there can be no question. In the matter of learning, understanding of affairs and the passion for justice, Prof. Frankfurter is more than ordinarily qualified.

Such an endorsement, it would seem, would be all that Massachusetts needs. Friends of a free judiciary among the Post-Dispatch readers will do an excellent thing if they will write short messages in favor of Prof. Frankfurter to the Executive Council, State Capitol, Boston, Mass.

That the prejudice and narrow-mindedness of the revived witch burners should win out is unthinkable. LEX.

Mr. Hay's Predicament.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
The tidal wave of repeal has swept the Hon. Charles M. Hay up onto a lonely promontory and left him, so to speak, high and dry. What can Mr. Hay do? He has been willing to submit the question to a vote of the people, so he said, explaining, however, that prohibition is the liquor policy he believes in, approves and will support. But his party has renounced prohibition, declared in its platform for repeal and, unless Mr. Hay has changed, or does change, his conviction, how can he run for the nomination for the Senate on the Democratic ticket and on the Democratic platform? That seems to me a fair question which Mr. Hay must answer. R. D.

Passing of the "Trained Seal."

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
It occurred to you that the "trained seal" has all but disappeared from the seething waters of our quadrennial convention?

Perhaps there are some readers of this column who do not identify the "trained seal." I'll explain. That was the name given to the ladies and gentlemen of letters who, having written a best seller, or for one reason or other made the front page, were employed to watch the assembled politicians and tell what they saw. Their observations used to be featured as exceptional stuff, and now and then it was pretty good, though the subscriber who wanted to know what was done and who did it had to depend on the good old desk hands, namely, the political reporters, whose business it is to know their business and who do know it.

I assume the depression accounts largely for the passing of the "trained seal" for economy is now a universal practice, and if that seems to carry, let us pin a flower on John J. Depression's lapel—not a gardenia, certainly not an orchid, not even a rose; just a little violet, say, by way of modest acknowledgment. For most of the "trained seal" were terrible. The efforts of the professional humorists were unappreciated and, while the struggles of the character delineators to splash their Freudian colors moved the generous of heart to tears.

Well, the "trained seal" no longer flips his fin in the pools of diurnal print, and that, again, is progress.

ANNO DOMINI.

The Demise of Rugged Individualism

Philosophers have frequently remarked upon the human propensity to profess one thing and practice another. It is well known, for instance, that men have often vigorously and sincerely declared their faith in Christianity while pursuing a course of conduct which was the negation of Christian ethics. They have praised peace and practiced war; landed thrift and promoted luxury. So, too, has our national administration fostered a growing collectivism while steadfastly professing its belief in the benefits of an unlimited individualism.

Rugged individualism, indeed, was the watchword of the Republican campaign in 1928. "Individual enterprise and initiative," declared the party's candidate for the presidency, "is the glory of America and the root of its pre-eminence." Economic life he envisaged as a race in which the winner was the one who "shows the most conscientious training, the greatest ability, the strongest character." He spoke of "the American system" in which "we train the runners and give them an equal start," the Government merely being "the umpire of its fairness." The Government, he asserted, "should not engage in business in competition with its citizens." It should "avoid regulation," for "we build our society on the attainment of the individual."

Individualism thus became the official religion. It was the cure for all human ills; the means by which society was to gain admittance to the paradise of perpetual prosperity. Nor has the faith ever been formally renounced. It is still the political orthodoxy. But one searches in vain to find an instance where it has been applied in political practice. In profession, the administration continues individualistic; in practice, it has grown increasingly collectivistic.

It has increased Federal subsidies to local governments for the development of highways and waterways. It has subsidized airplane development through costly mail contracts, ocean shipping through construction loans made at low rates of interest. It has extended aid to local county health units through the United States Public Health Service. It has granted a moratorium for foreign debtors, distributed billions in bonuses to war veterans and has finally come to the point of lending \$300,000,000 to state and local governments for the relief of the unemployed.

While denouncing the entrance of government into business, it has been constructing, at Hoover Dam, the largest power and irrigation project on the continent. At the same time, it has been spending \$500,000,000 of the taxpayers' money in buying and selling agricultural products in a futile effort to increase their prices. While professedly abhorring government regulation, it has established a Federal Radio Commission to regulate the ether. It has created a Timber Conservation Board and an Oil Conservation Board to control the exploitation of these natural resources. It has required interstate traders in perishable agricultural products to obtain licenses from the Department of Agriculture. It has urged the consolidation of the railroads. And in its 1933 platform the Republican party calls for "more stringent supervision" of the banking system, regulation of banking affiliates and authorization for the Federal Power Commission to "regulate the charges for electric current when transmitted across state lines."

It was the administration which had sung hymns of praise to "the American system of individual initiative" which proceeded, in the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930, to distribute Government favors on a grand scale to the special interests which had supported it in the campaign.

It remained only for the business depression to remove the last traces of a much vaunted individualism. The President, who asserted that free initiative and private enterprise would solve all problems, dared not trust them to solve the problems of depression. Business leaders were summoned to the White House and importuned to maintain wage rates and proceed with their construction programs. The capital of the Federal Land Bank system was increased by another \$125,000,000. The administration initiated the formation of a National Credit Corporation. When this proved abortive, it set up the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with a capital of two billion dollars of public money, to make loans to banks, railroads, agriculture and other businesses. This it supplemented with the Glass-Steagall bill, calling the resources of the Federal Reserve System to the further support of the financial market. Now it demands the enactment of a measure which would create a system of home loan banks to redress residential mortgages. And it supports the extension of another \$1,500,000,000 to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to be lent to public and private agencies to finance new construction.

It is not our purpose to condemn these measures. Some of them we heartily approve. Others we regard as dubious wisdom. Still others, such as the tariff act of 1930, we believe to be positively pernicious. But we do insist that there is not an item in this record, be it good or bad, which conforms to the philosophy of individualism. Each problem, as it arises is met, not by trusting blindly to private initiative, but by calling in some way upon the power and resources of the state. In our complex civilization, men must solve their common problems by collective action. There is no alternative. In such a situation, talk about individualism is empty prettles.

In our day the issue is not an issue between individualism and collectivism; between laissez-faire and regulation. It is an issue between a planless collectivism and a planned collectivism; between regulation in the interest of privileged minorities and regulation in the common interest. The Republican party is not the party of individualism. It is the party of planless collectivism; of regulation in the interest of privilege. Rugged individualism is dead. May it rest in peace.

No Magic in Inflation

The vigorous and persistent popular propaganda for monetary inflation which is now current is based, of course, upon the assumption that an increase in the quantity of money in circulation would automatically raise the price level and thereby stimulate business activity.

Proponents of such action would do well to examine the latest report of the Federal Reserve Board on money in circulation. On June 1, 1932, our circulating media totaled \$5,467,000,000. This should be compared with the amount in circulation at the height of prosperity, which was recorded on June 1, 1929, at \$4,730,000,000. In three years we have increased our circulating media by more than three-quarters of a billion. Yet, during the same period, the wholesale commodity price index has fallen more than a third, from 95.6 on June 1, 1929, to 60.2 on the first of last month.

Federal Reserve notes outstanding have increased from a total of \$1,500,000,000 a year ago to \$2,500,000,000 at the present time, yet business during the year has gone from bad to worse. These figures, which have doubtless escaped the attention of the propagandists for inflation, make the assumption that prosperity is to be recovered by the simple device of starting the printing presses look rather foolish.

It is credit, rather than money, which is the medium through which 90 per cent of our business is carried on. And it is in the contraction of credit that we are to find the major sources of our difficulty. Bank debts three years ago amounted to \$17,677,000,000. By June 1, 1932, they had fallen to \$15,154,000,000, a contraction of more than two-thirds. By none of the inflationary measures which have been advocated could we safely substitute paper money for the \$12,500,000,000 of deposit currency which we have lost in the credit collapse. It is credit which

must be revived, not money. Credit cannot be manufactured out of thin air. This is a fact which has been thoroughly demonstrated by the experience of the past few months. We have seen a succession of experiments which have been based upon the theory that we could restore business by making banking assets liquid and credit easy. One by one they have failed to work the magic which was claimed for them.

The Glass-Steagall bill followed the Reconstruction Finance bill which followed the abortive National Credit Corporation plan. And business slumbered on. Then the Federal Reserve Banks embarked upon a bold plan of open-market buying. On April 1 they owned \$900,000,000 worth of Government bonds. By June 1 they had increased their holdings to \$1,645,000,000. This deliberately expansionist program is without precedent in the history of the system. It has substantially eased the banking situation. The banks are liquid. They are loaded down with idle reserves. Credit is cheap. But there are no borrowers. As yet, the effect upon prices, trade and employment is nil.

Money and credit do not create business. They are created by business. Credit will expand rapidly enough when business men begin to borrow. Business will borrow as soon as it sees prospects of a profitable market, no sooner. At the moment, an insensate selfish economic isolationism has robbed American business of such a market. Tariff reduction and debt cancellation would do far more to revive our industry than can all the devices of monetary inflation and credit stimulation. But toward these obvious measures the administration at Washington evinces a bitter hostility. Until this attitude is reversed, we can hope for nothing better than a painfully slow and disappointingly moderate recovery.

Up the Missouri

The tradition that the Missouri River is not a navigable stream, notwithstanding it was a major factor in the conquest of the West, has suffered a severe setback by reason of the recent trip from St. Louis to Kansas City by Secretary Hurley of the War Department.

It is one of the motives of Congress to restore the usefulness of the Missouri, and work to that end has been progressing steadily for some time past. It has been particularly active upon the lower river, with the result that the Secretary of War's trip was something of a revelation. The Missouri is not now high, nor has it been high this season. Nevertheless, the trip to Kansas City was made without touching a sandbar.

The explanation is that the engineers are taming the Missouri. Like every river, it responds to discipline.

Maine Loses Caste

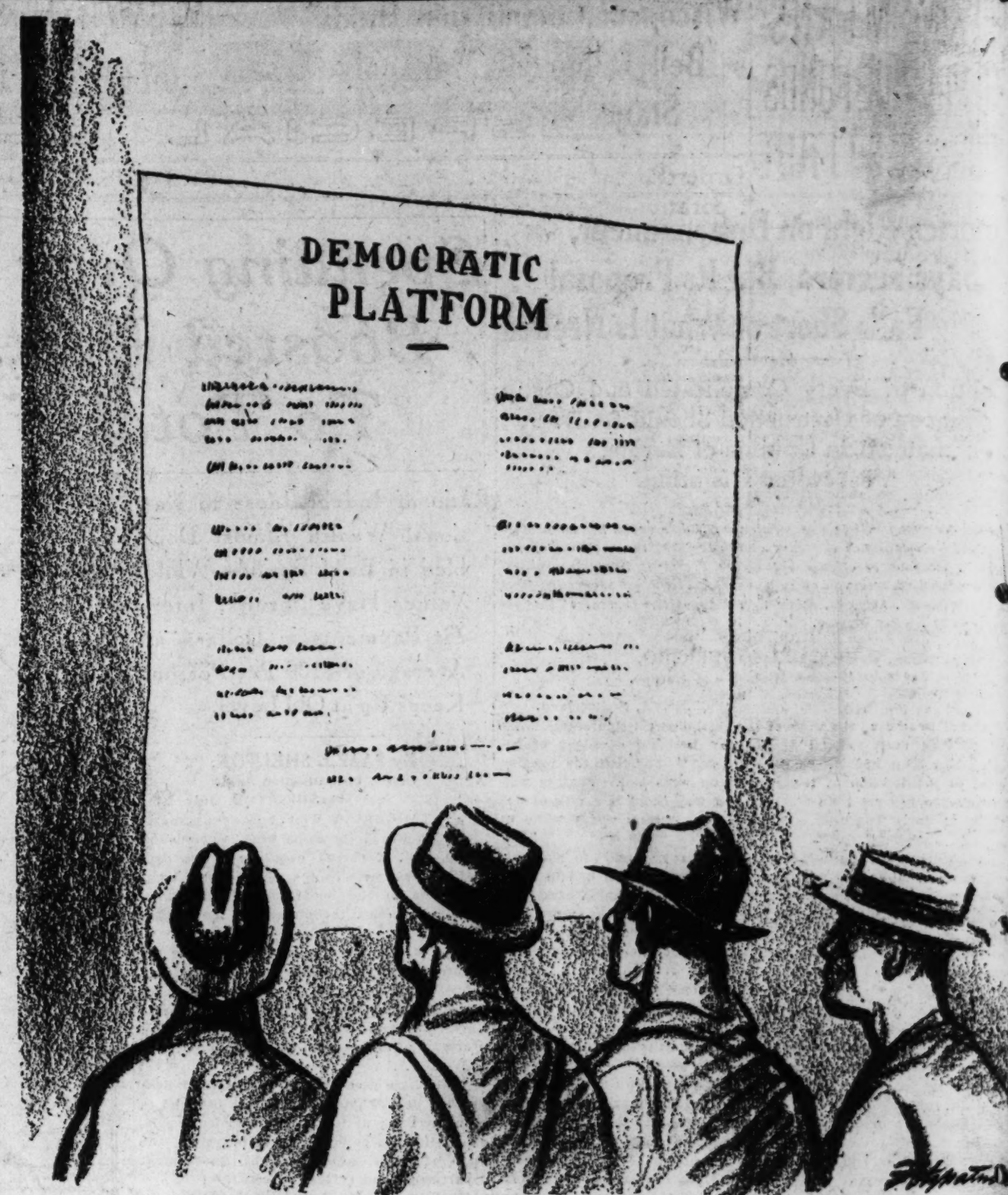
Maine's qualifications as a political barometer have been measured by a disinterested political scientist and found sadly wanting. Going back to the "log cabin and hard cider" campaign, Claude E. Robinson of Columbia University, in the Political Science Quarterly, points out that it was hectic 1840 which gave rise to the oft-repeated slogan: "As goes Maine, so goes the Union."

He found that, while in 1872 a Republican margin of 13 per cent for Governor of Maine foreshadowed a 12 per cent presidential margin for the Republicans two months later, in 1884, with the Republican margin the same in Maine, the Democrats captured the presidency by a plurality of 1 per cent. In virtually every case there has been more or less error. The discrepancy ran as high as 39 per cent in 1896. As the

writer says, Maine has often promised rain when there was snow and sun when there were clouds. Following 23 pages of analyses, formulae, tables and charts, Dr. Robinson concludes: (1) that Maine's September election gained barometric authority by chance and not through scientific observation; (2) that political leaders have repeated the undesired slogan for tactical advantage, and (3) that Maine is not a sensitive indicator of political trends. In other words, "As goes Maine, so goes the Union" has been a Republican catch-phrase, with about the same factual basis as those rosy predictions of Mr. Hoover in 1928. We hail this scholarly confirmation of our long-standing contentions, and recommend that political prognosticators keep it handy for September, when Maine fires the first gun.

Meanwhile, that short-sightedness which cannot perceive the meaning of a great waterway system in the Mississippi Valley continues to despair of a nation which would launch such a program. The pity is that this great development did not begin 50 years ago.

More than 12 years have passed since national prohibition went into effect, and we are forced sadly and reluctantly to conclude that the experiment has proved a complete and tragic failure. Possibly one of the 14 points—increased in bank deposits and savings—has been achieved, but at the present time, with industry starving for



A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A Dry Southern Newspaper Goes Wet

After more than 15 years of urging a "higher national morality" through prohibition, Memphis Commercial Appeal recognizes futility of eighteenth amendment and declares for repeal; gives bill of particulars showing how claims of dries have fallen short; says repeal will promote temperance and save nation from lawlessness.

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

MORE than 15 years ago, the Commercial Appeal espoused what it then considered the cause of higher national morality and increased material efficiency through the outlawing by the nation of the traffic in intoxicating beverages. It realized at the time that there were evils, such as the invasion of state's rights and the denial of individual liberty, in the means it urged to the end of national sobriety, happiness and prosperity. But it believed that states and individuals should make their contribution to the common weal.

This paper had no illusions about the remaking of human nature over-night by mere human fiat. It did sincerely believe, however, that the power of the National Government and the general popular respect therefor would so restrict the liquor traffic that only those already addicted to the liquor habit would continue in a surreptitious manner the use of intoxicants. It also believed that the evil of drunkenness and resultant crimes would be spared the newer generation. Against the experience of history, the warning of statesmen and the advice of philosophers concerning the folly of setting human fates against the above the human will, the Commercial Appeal trusted in the vindication of self-proving morality.

The 14 points in the program of national betterment offered by the advocates of nationwide prohibition did not then seem too idealistic for achievement by honest, courageous and energetic efforts. Read this program and judge for yourself:

- 1—Closing the saloons and thus ending the political and social evils attached thereto.
- 2—The slow but sure eradication of drunkenness and its consequent crimes.
- 3—The gradual elimination of deaths from alcoholism.
- 4—A decrease in crime.
- 5—A decrease in insanity.
- 6—A reduction in the expenses of law enforcement through virtual emptying of the jails and penitentiaries.
- 7—The termination of the traffic in intoxicating beverages.
- 8—The heavy scaling down in losses of life and property through traffic accidents.
- 9—The elevation of the moral standards of the youth through better example by the adults.
- 10—Increased bank deposits and savings.
- 11—Decreased taxes.
- 12—More general prosperity through the investment of money spent for liquor in more useful things.
- 13—Addition to the moral grandeur of the American nation.
- 14—Promotion of the broad principles of humanity.

More than 12 years have passed since national prohibition went into effect, and we are forced sadly and reluctantly to conclude that the experiment has proved a complete and tragic failure. Possibly one of the 14 points—increased in bank deposits and savings—has been achieved, but at the present time, with industry starving for

with hunger and privations facing 10,000,000 unemployed men and women.

11—No more need be said about decreased taxes than the fact that Congress has just enacted the most onerous peacetime tax measure in the history of the republic.

12—It surely should not be necessary to recount the tragic conditions in our country as an answer to any claim of increased prosperity.

13—What about the "moral grandeur" of the nation when 90 per cent or more of the people are criminals under the prohibition laws? And finally

14—Is it not a rare "promotion of the principles of humanity" when the Supreme Court of the land is called upon to pronounce "lawless law enforcement" under which a woman with a large family is sent to the penitentiary for life for the possession of a half pint of liquor in a state which inflicts the same penalty on the murderer in place of the saloon has come the blind tiger or speakeasy. Prohibition investigators tell us that there are three times as many illegal drinking places as there were saloons.

2—Drunkenness, although concealed to a large extent by home drinking, has grown even outwardly, as shown by the increased arrests in 602 cities and towns from 1924 to 1929. The evil has been infinitely compounded by a heavy increase of drunkenness among women.

3—Figures compiled from the records of hospitals show there has been a steady growth in the deaths from alcoholism in every state except Maine. The latter commonwealth, however, borders on the Province of Quebec, where properly brewed and distilled intoxicants can be secured. Most distressing, indeed, is it that there has been a 400 per cent increase in alcoholism among women.

4—Records gathered from the same hospitals of the land show a large increase rather than a decrease in cases of mental aberration and insanity since national prohibition went into effect.

5—There is no need to present any statistics about the growth of crime. Prohibition has compounded iniquities by the wholesale corruption of law enforcement officers, by civil warfare among hijackers on the highways and by the machine guns of rival rum runners showering death upon the crowded streets of our cities.

6—The interference with the normal functioning of both Federal and state courts through the cluttering up of dockets by prohibition cases is now engaging the serious attention of the American Bar Association. During recent years, our penitentiaries have been so over-crowded that bloody riots and mutinies have resulted. The only way out seen by Federal and state governments is to enlarge existing prisons and build more.

7—There is no way of accurately measuring the amount of home-made and moonshine intoxicants, but honest prohibition officers are willing to admit it is greater now than in the days before prohibition. The Wickham Commission furnished no hope along that line.

8—Deaths in traffic accidents are increasing day by day and year by year, despite the daily improvement in safety regulations. Also, more drunken drivers are being arrested in practically all towns and communities.

9—Concerning the elevation of the moral standards of the young, the appalling record of youthful delinquency and crime furnishes the sad and dispiriting answer. It will take a long time to undo the evil done along this line.

10—Any increased savings have not contributed to the prosperity of the country,

SEEKING M
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FOR DESPlight of 8000
Off by Citizens
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Concern Here

While the press of 8000 destitute done by relief agencies, immediate concern of relief work in St. Louis is given to provide additional funds which tained through a issue or from the ment be devoted program of public Agencies of the

ates, which have 25,000 families, have since Friday in cut ber down to 17,000 committee lacks al of what it needs to to all until Jan. 1.

The Republican has officially propo 000 bond issue for public works. An Noite has suggested issue, half to be a relief and half in w dent Neun of the B men has urged a \$ issue for direct relief

The Alderman special tax trade on the theory "ity was "taxed" appealed to Gov. Ca a \$2,000,000 loan for the Federal Govern

In this situation work-relief program committee recently by the Foundation, become St. Louis. A report vey, written by Joan director of the char department of the being studied by lead tef work in St. Louis

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Purpose is to Imp Work-relief cannot on the theory that t must get some return, it allows to charity.

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The cities studied by Age Foundation in a lief program paid an of 44 cents an hour, the work was on a p the average earnings

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ashed free. The March Bureau might be tions of jobs or sug applied to the hosp elans and entertaine played in recreation "At the same time men can be used, w from regular city edoubtless continue dependence of a wor gram."

Experiment Tria For three months la January to March. Committee experimen

SEEKING MEANS TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR DESTITUTE

Plight of 8000 Families Cut Off by Citizens' Committee Agencies Is Immediate Concern Here.

While the present predicament of 8000 destitute families abandoned by relief agencies is the immediate concern of those directing relief work in St. Louis, consideration is given to proposals that additional funds which may be obtained through a municipal bond issue or from the Federal Government be devoted to relief in a program of public works.

Agencies of the Citizens' Committee, which have been caring for 25,000 families, have been engaged since Friday in cutting that number down to 17,000, because the committee lacks about \$1,300,000 of what it needs to continue help to all until Jan. 1.

The Republican City Committee has officially proposed a \$10,000,000 bond issue for relief through public works, and Comptroller Nellie has suggested a \$3,000,000 issue, half to be spent in direct relief and half in work-relief. President Neun of the Board of Aldermen has urged a \$5,000,000 bond issue for direct relief.

The Aldermen's side-tracked special tax bills for relief funds on the theory that the community was "taxed to death," have appealed to Gov. Caulfield to seek a \$10,000,000 loan for St. Louis from the Federal Government.

In this situation, the survey of work-relief programs in 26 cities, made recently by the Russell Sage Foundation, becomes pertinent to St. Louis. A report of that survey, written by Joanna C. Colcord, director of the charity organization department of the foundation, is being studied by leaders of the relief work in St. Louis.

It is in general accord with the opinion of Tom K. Smith, chairman of Citizens' Committee, expressed in a City Committee report, advanced. Work-relief is more desirable than direct relief, Smith said, if cost is not a guiding factor.

"The returns from work-relief on a cost-accounting basis," Miss Colcord wrote, "are not to be compared to the returns from direct relief. A relief fund can be made to go farther when it is spent as direct relief on a basis of individual needs, than when it is spent on a flat wage basis. Consequently, a work-relief program when properly administered, is an expensive form of relief."

Wisconsin Commission Holds Bell Telephone Monopoly Must Stand Share of Economic Slump

Order Reducing Rates 12.5 Percent Says Corporation Dividends of 8 Percent in 1929 Are Equal to 12 Percent at Value of Dollar Now.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. MADISON, Wis., July 2.—The order of the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin for a 12 1/2 per cent reduction in the rates for telephone service in the 102 communities served by the Wisconsin Telephone Co., was made public today. The order will result in a saving to approximately 300,000 subscribers of \$1,550,000 during the coming year.

The 12 1/2 per cent reduction in rates means a saving to Milwaukee alone in the sum of \$459,074.29. Madison subscribers from so much the Telephone Co. sought a 25 per cent increase a year ago will save \$29,347.78 during the next 12 months as a result of the reduction. The state-wide investigation, which will be continued until Jan. 1, was instituted on motion of the commission by order dated July 23, 1931, and followed hearings upon the company's application for an increase in rates at Madison. It is expected that it will take at least another year before the commission completes the State-wide investigation and issues a permanent order. The order issued today is temporary, pending completion of the case and is based upon the record thus far.

Working of Order. In the order directing the 12 1/2 per cent reduction, the commission says in part: "Our investigation, though incomplete, thus far shows clearly that even on the present record existing rates are unreasonable and excessive, and that substantial reductions therefrom would undoubtedly be necessary at the completion of the investigation. In the meantime conditions so change as to require a revision of our judgment. Temporary relief pending the completion of the investigation is justified by the facts that the far developed, and in addition, the investigation is being studied by leaders of the relief work in St. Louis.

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MILITARY FLYING SHOW BY NATIONAL GUARD

Aviation Division to End Year of Training With Firing and Maneuvering.

Thirty-fifth Division Aviation, the Missouri National Guard, stationed at Lambert-St. Louis Field, will give a demonstration of military flying activities next Sunday at the municipal airport to close a year of training in preparation for the annual encampment at Fort Riley, Kan., beginning on Aug. 1.

The program, beginning at 2 p. m., will include formation flying with seven planes participating, bomb dropping, adjustment of artillery fire, radio communication between planes and ground, radio direction from the ground, and formation in the air. The demonstration will close with a demonstration of night formation flying.

After nightfall flying machine-guns, using incendiary ammunition, will fire at improvised targets on the field, and the program will close with a demonstration of night formation flying.

Laying of the cornerstone of the new administration building at the field had tentatively been set for Sunday but it was postponed yesterday. It had been postponed until July 15. Invitations to attend will be broadcast to flyers all over the country. The Chamber of Commerce committee in charge of arrangements is headed by Edwin B. Meisner, president of the St. Louis Car Co.

HAY'S COMMENT ON REPEAL PLANK IN PARTY PLATFORM. Senatorial Candidate Willing to Submit Question and Accepts Declaration Against Saloon.

CARUTHERS, Mo., July 2.—Charles M. Hay of St. Louis, candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, made known his views on his party's prohibition repeal plank here today. Hay's attitude is of the up-brother interest in the fact he for years has been an out-standing dry leader. The other three Democratic senatorial candidates have unequivocally approved the repeal plank.

"Such a return," the order says, "in an economic crisis of the greatest proportions, we find to be reasonable and indeed liberal. In reaching the conclusion that this return is fair, we have been guided by the authoritative standards of fair return laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States."

The order further states: "When business generally is at as low an ebb of activity and profitability as it is at this hour—perhaps lower than at any other time in the history of modern industry and finance—it is inevitable that the telephone Co. (deriving its revenues from this harassed business and the community dependent upon business) must be content with a more moderate return than its due in times of normal or more nearly normal business conditions. During the course of the hearings, the telephone Co. moved to strike out of the testimony relating to general business conditions upon the ground that it was irrelevant and immaterial to the issues in this proceeding."

CITY WINS 12-YEAR FIGHT ON RAIL RATES

St. Louis Put on Parity With Springfield, Kansas City on Missouri Freight.

New railroad freight tariffs between St. Louis and southern Missouri points, putting St. Louis on a parity with Kansas City and Springfield, Mo., in soliciting business in this district, will become effective July 17.

In announcing this yesterday, the Chamber of Commerce said the new schedules culminated a 12-year fight by the chamber's traffic bureau. They will apply to virtually all types of commodities. The affected district is that part of Missouri lying south of a line between St. Louis and Kansas City, which follows the Frisco Railway between St. Louis and Pacific, the Missouri Pacific between Pacific and Labadie and the Rock Island between Labadie and Kansas City.

The Interstate Commerce Commission established the situation now being terminated by a 1920 decision in a case brought by interests of Memphis, Tenn. In that case rates into southeast Missouri were adjusted on the same mileage scale from St. Louis and Memphis, but rates from Kansas City and Springfield were not changed, not being made an issue. This gave Kansas City and Springfield an advantage, the chamber contends.

PETITIONS were filed by the chamber seeking an adjustment and since 1920 the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State Public Service Commission have considered the matter jointly in two cases. In 1925 the commissions suggested new rates, which the carriers did not put into effect, because the rate structure of the entire southwestern territory was being investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the latter matter new rates to southwestern points outside of southern Missouri took effect in 1928. Hearings were conducted at Springfield in 1929, after which the commissions prescribed the new tariffs. Various postponements have delayed final promulgation.

CHANGES IN WORLD Tariffs Needed. Continued From Page One.

more than 5 billions of dollars to America, Central or South, more than 3 billions of dollars to Asia, and that Germany had swindled up more than 15,000,000,000 reichsmarks in private and public loans, that the states of Central Europe have absorbed the equivalent of almost a billion dollars, that Italy has been able to balance her budget thanks only to American investments, that Great Britain herself has been obliged to cede a quarter of the value of the pound sterling to the universal trend—how can one still doubt the absolute interdependence of world economies?

The London conference will have to propose means capable of increasing world prices without leaving the exchanges to an anarchy of indifference, to render monetary exchanges more elastic without ignoring the sovereign necessity of the gold standard, to restore confidence in contracts without preventing a new afflux of demographic circulation between continents.

Never, however, has their task been more imperiously traced; never have their obligations appeared more dramatic; for if these key men happened to falter either by excessive prudence or by excessive specialization in the mission of international recovery of organized energy, is from below that the revolutionary shaking would arise at such an acknowledgment of helplessness on the part of the conducting Powers. (Copyright, including South America, 1932.)

JAPANESE PAINTINGS SHOWN AT ART MUSEUM

Display of 103 by Contemporary Artists on View for a Month.

An exhibition of 103 paintings by contemporary Japanese artists, is on view today at City Art Museum in Forest Park and will remain throughout the month.

The collection was assembled by the International Art Center of Roerich Museum, New York, with the co-operation of the Department of Education of the Japanese Government. It includes the work of about 100 of the outstanding painters of that country.

Dr. Yoshiharu Okakura, official representative of the Japanese Government in connection with the exhibition, wrote of it: "Some visitors are struck by the fact that the face of an art form so different from what they have been accustomed to consider the only correct way of the pictorial representation of nature and life."

"And different indeed from your way they are. But that they are so, is just what makes attention worth your while, the more because it might eventually lead you to the healthy mental habit of seeing things in a new celestial light of understanding."

POPE PIUS IS HOPEFUL. Tells Bishop Things Look Better in Economic World.

VATICAN CITY, July 2.—Pope Pius XI told Bishop Bernard J. Mahoney of Sioux Falls, S. D., in a private audience today that he thought things were looking somewhat better in the economic world. He expressed hopefulness and indicated the greatest interest in conditions in the United States.

The Bishop spent half an hour with the Pope and received his blessing.

F. ST. JOHN RICHARDS FUNERAL. Services Today in Cranford, N. J., for Advertising Man.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Meeting of Highway Committee. By the Associated Press. JEFFERSON CITY, July 2.—A meeting of the Citizens' Highway Committee, which is making a study of Missouri's road needs, will be held here July 7. A survey is being made with a view to recommendations for highway legislation.

PHOTOPLAY THEATERS. REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM. BIG STAGE SHOW. NATCHA MATTOVA. AL LYONS MUSIC.

2 to 11:30 RONALD COLMAN 'ARROWSMITH' RITZ. HENRY HAYES in 'THE TENDERFOOT' with GINGER ROGERS. LILLIAN ROTH. JACK HALEY'S FAREWELL STAGE SHOW.

DOORS OPEN 12:30. UPTOWN. 26 to 30 East of Kingshighway. 26 to 30 East of Kingshighway. 26 to 30 East of Kingshighway.

ST. LOUIS AMUSEMENT CO. EDW. G. ROBINSON in 'Two Seconds'. 'SOCIETY GIRL' James Dunn—Spencer Tracy.

WEST END LYRIC. EDWARD G. ROBINSON in 'Two Seconds'. RUTH CHATTERTON in 'The Rich Are Always With Us'.

MIKADO. 933 East. UNION. James Dunn and Spencer Tracy in 'SOCIETY GIRL'.

'The Strange Case of Clara Deane' with Wynne Gibson. AUBERT. 494 East. Also Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Mary Brian in 'It's Tough to Be Famous'.

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Country Clubs Celebrating July Fourth

Elaborate Parties and Sports Events With Displays of Fireworks on Program.

THE two-day week-end holiday, which includes the Fourth of July, affords unusual opportunity for country club celebrations and house parties, and large groups of St. Louisans whose summer trips are being postponed until the late season, are finding diversion in them.

The Bellerive Hunt Club in Huntleigh Village is having its celebration tonight, to avoid conflict with the St. Louis Country Club party tomorrow night. At the Bellerive there will be an all fresco buffet supper, served on the lantern-lit terrace, followed by a fireworks display. An orchestra will play during the dinner hour. About 60 or 70 guests have made reservations and will be seated at small tables.

The Bellerive Country Club has planned one of the most elaborate programs, which began yesterday afternoon with a swimming meet. There were senior, junior, midget and junior midget events, novelties and the races for the President's cup. The chief events were fancy diving and 30-yard dashes, varying with the ages of the participants. The novelties included an egg and spoon race, and umbrella and barrel event for boys in which the swimmers were compelled to swim with open parasols or barrels, close their parasols, pass through the barrels and return to the starting point. An unusual novelty was the inflated balloon race for boy and girl teams. Each girl, floating on her back while she inflated a balloon, was propelled by a boy to the finish line. Another was a pillow fight on the end of a long pole suspended over the water, and still another was a free-for-all diving contest in which the prizes were found in the bottom of the water. The President's cup was in reality two cups, donated by Charles B. Fox, the head of Bellerive, and given to a boy and a girl who finished first in 60-yard dashes.

Walter J. Knight is chairman of the Pool Committee, with Frederick J. Schlafly and Tom Murphy completing the group, and their wives were a sub-committee in charge of details.

The cups in each race were tossed into the water and the winners were made to dive for them. Tomorrow's program at Bellerive will include a humorous swimming entertainment at 4:40 o'clock, with the events suggested on posters. The performers include two clowns, a boy wonder, and a spectacular diver into a lake of fire. Dinner will follow, and in the evening there will be fireworks over a lake on the lawn. Later there will be dancing.

The St. Louis Country Club began its entertainment last night with a dinner on the lawn and dancing. Each table was decorated with small American flags and red, white and blue bunting floated in the light of Japanese lanterns and flood lights strung in the trees. More than 200 guests attended. Dutch treat parties which have been popular in recent years were given. A table of 70 debutantes and their escorts was arranged by Miss Jacquelin Chapman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin G. Chapman Jr., and Miss Mary Coft Day, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Coft Day, buds of the season; Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Crunden entertained the sub-debutante group for their debutante, Miss Edwina, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Langenberg and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Langenberg presided over smaller tables. A fancy diving and swimming exhibition was given at 11 o'clock. Today a buffet luncheon will be served out-of-doors, and tonight there will be a regular Sunday night buffet supper. The Fourth of July dinner will be given tomorrow night, and the children will be entertained with fireworks.

Golf and bridge tournaments will be the order of the day tomorrow at the Algonquin Club, with a tournament luncheon and Fourth of July dinner at night.

August A. Busch Jr. is entertaining 15 guests at the Busch shooting lodge at St. Peters, Mo., over the week-end. They motored out Friday and will have rides through the country on the trolley which is a conspicuous part of the stable equipment. The party includes Mr. Busch's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Hager Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James H. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Kauffman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Magnus and Mr. and Mrs. William Francis Niedringhaus.

Julia Waterworth's Wedding Announced

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made by Mrs. Mary G. Waterworth of the marriage of her daughter, Miss Julia Waterworth, to John Dietrich Reinhardt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Reinhardt, Dayton, O. The ceremony took place March 27 in St. Louis.

The bridegroom was John Waterworth, who died several months ago, and she is a granddaughter of Mrs. James A. Waterworth, 242 North Newstead avenue, who is spending the summer at her cottage in Michigan.

Mr. Reinhardt attended the Universities of Missouri and North Carolina and is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity.

After a short trip to Dayton and Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. Reinhardt will reside at 5609 Kingsbury boulevard.



MRS. SHERWOOD CLARKE CHATFIELD, formerly Miss Helen Kirtland Spencer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Nelson Spencer. Her marriage took place Monday.

MRS. EBEN RODGERS JR., who before her marriage, June 25, was Miss Sarah Duncan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Duncan of Alton, Ill.

MRS. GEORGE BEELMAN COOVER JR., formerly Miss Julia Straub, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O. Straub. Her wedding took place June 25.

MRS. JEROME SWITZER, who before her marriage last month was Miss Catherine Hart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luke E. Hart.

MRS. JANE PARSONS, who, with her mother, Mrs. John B. Denver Jr., has gone to Algonquin Park, Ont., to spend the season at their summer place.

Grande Semaine Closes Paris Season

PARIS, June 25.

NOWHERE in the world is there an equal in ceremony, social activity and tradition to the Grande Semaine of Paris. These eight days mark the climax of the social season, and as society goes where the horses are, the daily races at the famous tracks near Paris form the foundation for all the brilliant gatherings of the week. Last Sunday marked the opening day when the Steeplechase was run at Auteuil, with the President of France attending with Mme. Lebrun. Monday was a dull day, with only six or seven notable parties. Friday was Drag day, when the traditional parade up the Champs-Elysees, through the Bois de Boulogne, was a colorful event. Tallyhoes of gorgeously dressed women, men in gray toppers or red coats, followed the trumpeters. In late years, few tallyhoes have been used, smart society appearing for the Drag in the latest models of motor cars. The festivities end Sunday when the Grand Prix du President de la Republique is run,

with a handsome cash prize to the winner.

Afternoons the crowd flocks to the swank restaurants in the Bois for tea. The Pre Catelean, the Polo Bagatelle, Chateau Madrid and Armenoville are crowded with people. At fresco dinners at these places crown the day's program. The Ambassadeurs, the Ritz and such popular restaurants are rendezvous for the elite during this week.

Noted at the Ambassadeurs gala dinner the other evening were Mr. and Mrs. Balfour Stuart Crab of New York. Mrs. Crab is a sister of Mrs. I. D. Kelley Jr., Mrs. Birch O. Mahaffey and Mrs. William D. Orthwein II of St. Louis. The Crabs have been in Paris several weeks at the Hotel Monville. They returned from a visit in Wiesbaden, Mrs. Robert N. Wernack of St. Louis was in the same party.

Also seen at the Ambassadeurs the same night were Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Allen, former St. Louisans. They have given up their home on the Rue de Varenne in Paris and spend most of their time at their villa on the French Riviera near Cannes.

Mrs. Nathaniel W. Ewing has now gone to the Hotel Raphael

near the Champs-Elysees and will be there until the end of July, when she will be joined by her stepdaughter, Miss Marian Ewing. They are leaving for an extended trip through Russia.

Miss Adele Hayes and Mrs. Firmin Desloges Jr. of St. Louis, are expected to arrive in Paris Monday. They are crossing on the Leviathan from New York, where they have been for several weeks. Both of them will spend several months in Europe and a good deal of that time in Paris.

Mrs. Florence Parker Busch and her daughters, Miss Marie Eleanor Busch, and Mrs. O. Sharp Esell and her two children, will arrive in Paris at the same time as Miss Hayes and Mrs. Desloges, crossing on the Leviathan.

Mrs. Robert Burkhart of St. Louis, and her daughter, Miss Margaret Burkhart, made a short stay in Paris at the Hotel Oxford and Cambridge. They have left for Vevey to spend the summer.

Miss Adele Kimball of St. Louis has arrived in Paris from Venice

and is stopping at the Hotel Bristol. Miss Kimball visited her cousin, Miss Mary Baker, in Venice and was honor guest at many smart parties during her stay there.

Mrs. Mimica Frith has been in England visiting Mrs. Mollie Croxby Thompson. She is now on the American Merchant from London for several months' visit in New York and St. Louis.

Miss Zelina Thompson, formerly of St. Louis, now making her home in Paris at the Hotel Oxford and Cambridge, has been seen at several of the gala charity dinners during the month of June. She attended the dinner and fete at the Ritz given for the benefit of the Phare de France, and organized by Mrs. E. Berry Wall. Again the following week Miss Thompson attended the affairs sponsored by Princess Nicolas of Greece (Grand Duchess Helen of Russia), which was also held at the Ritz.

Miss May Birkhead of the Rue Petrarch is expecting her aunt, Mrs. Virgil Rule of St. Louis, in Paris the first week of July. Mrs. Rule will be accompanied by her

and is stopping at the Hotel Bristol. Miss Kimball visited her cousin, Miss Mary Baker, in Venice and was honor guest at many smart parties during her stay there.

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Miss Zelina Thompson, formerly of St. Louis, now making her home in Paris at the Hotel Oxford and Cambridge, has been seen at several of the gala charity dinners during the month of June. She attended the dinner and fete at the Ritz given for the benefit of the Phare de France, and organized by Mrs. E. Berry Wall. Again the following week Miss Thompson attended the affairs sponsored by Princess Nicolas of Greece (Grand Duchess Helen of Russia), which was also held at the Ritz.

Miss May Birkhead of the Rue Petrarch is expecting her aunt, Mrs. Virgil Rule of St. Louis, in Paris the first week of July. Mrs. Rule will be accompanied by her

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G. T. Senseney Engaged to Chicago Girl

Son of Dr. and Mrs. Eugene T. Senseney of St. Louis to Marry Miss Florence Keats Noyes

M. R. AND MRS. ERNEST HIGH NOYES, 1542 Lake Shore drive, Chicago, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Keats Noyes, to George Townner Senseney, son of Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Townner Senseney, 450 Pershing avenue.

Miss Noyes attended the Foxcroft School, Middleburg, Va., and later traveled extensively in Europe. She made her debut in Chicago.

Mr. Senseney was educated at the Country Day School in St. Louis, the Northside School, Williamstown, Mass., and Washington University. For the last year and a half he has been living in Chicago, where he is president of the Dierama Corporation of America. Mr. Senseney is a nephew of Mrs. Talton T. Francis of the Ladue road and of Mr. and Mrs. Coate of Providence, R. I. His mother was Miss Miriam Coate before her marriage. Through his father he is related to Mrs. Fenwick J. Phelan and Mrs. Roger Generaly. The wedding is planned for early fall.

Miss Noyes and Mr. Senseney were guests at the Democratic convention Thursday night in the Roosevelt box, in a party which included Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt, son and daughter-in-law of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic nominee, and Mrs. Curtis Dall, his daughter. Mrs. James Roosevelt was, before her marriage, Miss Betty Cushing, daughter of Dr. Harvey Cushing of Boston, noted brain specialist, and she and her family are close friends of Mr. Senseney.

Admiral Sims' Daughter Bride of R. E. Fiske

NEW YORK, July 2.

A event in Newport, R. I., rivaling in importance the numerous debut parties, dances and sports events is the marriage yesterday of Miss Adelaide Sims, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. William Snow Sims, to Robert Francis Fiske, son of Mr. and Mrs. Redington Fiske of Chestnut Hills, Mass., at which Miss Margaret Shepley of St. Louis, a cousin of Miss Sims, was bridesmaid.

The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes in Trinity Church with a large number of the summer and naval colonies in attendance. The bride, who is a member of the Junior League, attended Wyckham High School and Vassar and Radcliffe colleges. She was given in marriage by her father.

Mrs. Robert Holbrook Hopkins, the former Miss Margaret Sims, and Miss Anne Hitchcock Sims were matron and maid of honor, respectively, while the bridesmaids in addition to Miss Shepley included Miss Lucy Codman Fiske, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Polly Winslow of Boston, Miss Barbara Wyant of Cambridge, Emma Louise Davis of Santa Monica, Cal., and Elizabeth W. Johnston of this city.

The bride wore a Collet model of antique satin with train from the waist, and trimmed with lace at the neck and sleeves. Her veil of rose point was worn by the bride's mother and her grandmother, Mrs. Ethan Allen Hitchcock. She carried a shower bouquet of gardenias, lilies of the valley and sweet peas. The matron and maid of honor were dressed alike in pale pink mousseline de soie, with hats of rough straw. The dresses were long and full, with short jackets and puffed sleeves. The bridesmaids' hats and gowns were of the same model, but of aquamarine blue mousseline de soie. All the bride's attendants carried bouquets of larkspur and gladioli.

Mr. Fiske was attended by his brother, John Codman Fiske, as best man, and the ushers included two other brothers, Redington Fiske Jr. of New Canaan, Conn., and Francis Fiske of Beverly, Mass.; two brothers of the bride, William E. Sims Jr. and Henry H. Sims and Livingstone Longfellow of this city; Edward Sturgis Jr. and Everett Morse Jr. of Chestnut Hill; Robert W. Ladd of Milton, Mass.; Henry Russell Wood of New Bedford, Mass., and Dana B. Hickley of Dedham, Mass.

After the ceremony Admiral and Mrs. Sims held a reception at their summer home, 73 Catherine street.

An informal supper was given for the bridal party by Admiral and Mrs. Sims Thursday evening, and yesterday Capt. and Mrs. R. Z. Johnston gave a luncheon at La Force for the party. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Reginald R. Belknap gave a luncheon for out-of-town guests. Mrs. John F. Shepley, St. Louis, an aunt of the bride, attended the wedding before going to her summer home at Marion, Mass.

McBride-Lee Wedding July 19.

MRS. VIOLA MCBRIDE, daughter of Redmond W. McBride, 1912 Forsyth boulevard, has selected July 19 as the date for her marriage to Wilson Turner Lee, son of Mrs. Henry Turner Lee, 10 North Kingshighway. The ceremony will take place at 9 o'clock in the morning at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, with the Rev. Francis O'Connor officiating. The guests at the wedding will include the immediate families and a few close friends. A small breakfast will follow.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewing Hill of

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Generaly and daughter, Miss Rosalie, of St. Louis are at the Beach Club for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewing Hill of

ENGAGEMENT

MISS MABEL ter of Mrs. Enright-ave bride of Robert June 24. The w in the pastor's Avenue Christian George A. Cam Miss Iola F. B bride, was her George N. Daug man.

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M. R. AND ABRAHAM, announce their daughter, Frank F. Schw Mrs. Emil Schw clair avenue. T place last Sunday Chevray Radclie

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The marriage Louise Pratte, Mildred Pratte, nue, and Walter, solemnized Tues 5:30 o'clock at the McWhorter, 434 vard. Judge C clated. The livi orated with pal money was perf improvised altar Cathedral tapers tion. The bride Mrs. Lingerman Effie Grontham, Burke of Muscat similar gown, a chifton, with ma of hairbrai. T sunburst roses.

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Mr. and Mrs. reside at 4348 S after July 5.

The wedding of Mayberry and Me of Mr. and Mrs. of Arton, Mo., to day night at 8:3 home of Dr. and Ayers, 5216 Wash

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MISS MABEL BROCH, daughter of Mrs. R. L. Broch, 5811 Brighton avenue, became the bride of Robert L. Brown Friday, June 24. The wedding took place in the pastor's study of the Union Avenue Christian Church, the Rev. George A. Campbell officiating. Miss Iola F. Brown, sister of the bride, was her only attendant, and George N. Daughtery was best man.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and a shoulder corsage of white roses and lilies of the valley. Her sister wore a turquoise blue gown. Her corsage was of pink roses.

A dinner for the bridal party followed at the Coronado Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Brown departed last Sunday for Colorado. Before returning to St. Louis they will visit Mrs. Brown's brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence Knox of Wichita, Kan. They will reside in Maplewood.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM ABRAMS, 1415 Montclair avenue, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Vera, to Frank F. Schwartz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Schwartz, 1434 Montclair avenue. The wedding took place last Sunday at 6:30 o'clock at the Church of the Holy Spirit, 1434 Montclair avenue.

The bride was preceded to the altar by Miss Edna D. Abrams, Miss Yetta Pollock, Miss Dorothy Schwartz, and Miss Rosalie Grockstein, bridesmaids. The groomsmen were Jack D. Rothman, Sam Schwartz, Jack D. Rothman, and Louis Glass. Beatrice Lieberman was flower girl. Following the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz will reside in St. Louis. Out-of-town guests included Miss Sylvia Andred and Willard Astrod of Chicago, cousins of the bride.

Mrs. Fanny Alpert, 723 Syracuse avenue, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Hannah Alpert, to Jack Solomon, son of Mrs. Celia Solomon, 820 Leland avenue, University City.

Dr. and Mrs. Herman Krueger of Des Peres, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hilda Anna, to William Alexander Hume of Pittsburgh, Pa., son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Hume, of Invergon, Scotland.

The marriage of Miss Mary Louise Pratte, daughter of Mrs. Mildred Pratte, 4803 Fountain avenue, and Walter Lingerhans, was solemnized Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the home of Joseph McWhorter, 4348 Lindell boulevard. Judge C. H. Turpin officiated. The living room was decorated with palms and the ceremony was performed before an improvised altar of spinning wheels. Cathedral tapers gave the illumination. The bride was attended by Mrs. Lingerhans's sister, Mrs. Edie Grontham, and Mrs. Ina Burge of Muscatine, Ia. They wore similar gowns of blue and rose chiffon, with matching garden hats of hairband. Their flowers were sunburst roses.

The bride wore an ensemble of ivory crepe with a modish turban to match. She carried gardenias and lilies of the valley. Mr. Lingerhans was attended by Joseph McWhorter and Stephen Bosak of Scranton, Pa., as groomsmen. George Streun of Boston and Ronald Gast were ushers. After the ceremony a dinner was served. The bride party and a reception was given in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Lingerhans will reside at 4348 Lindell boulevard after July 5.

The wedding of Miss Mildred Mayberry and Melville Seltrich, son of Mr. and Mrs. David J. Seltrich of Atton, Mo., took place Wednesday night at 8:30 o'clock at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Treton R. Ayers, 5210 Washington boulevard, with whom the bride resided.

The bride wore a gown of ivory tulle and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. She was attended by Miss Bessie McPhail of Ferguson, who wore a frock of pale pink organdy. She carried a bouquet of pink roses and baby's breath. Edward Burbach was best man for Mr. Seltrich. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. T. McFarland of the University Christian Church in the presence of relatives and a few close friends. The bride party stood before a bower of palms and summer flowers.

Following the honeymoon Mr. Seltrich and his bride will live in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ritz of the Maryland Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Patricia Ritz, to Leon M. Boyd Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Leon M. Boyd, also of Minneapolis. Miss Ritz was formerly Miss Ann Janzow of St. Louis, and a daughter of the Rev. Carl L. Janzow. Her sisters, the Misses Janzow, live at 2414 Shaw boulevard.

The bride is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, where she became a member of Beta Gamma Phi, Sigma Beta Gamma, Thallian Literary Society, the Greek Club and the Women's Athletic Association Board. She was women's sports editor of the Minnesota Daily, published at the university, and editor-in-chief of the annual, "The University Annual." Mr. Boyd is also a graduate of Minnesota University, and is a member of Alpha Tau Omega, Sigma Eta Gamma, Delta Sigma Rho, Phi Delta Gamma, the Garrick Club and Masquers. He was an editor of the 1932 Gopher. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd will be at home in Minneapolis in the fall. The bride and her family have visited in St. Louis frequently.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Hirschler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hirschler, 6815 Fyler avenue and H. Walter Schoon, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bass, 6022 Caribbea avenue, took place Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock at 4 o'clock at the Episcopal Church with the Rev. Harry O. Ritter officiating.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Dolores Hirschler, as bridesmaid, and Miss Susan Kingdon as bridesmaid. Theodore Franke, cousin of Mr. Schoon, was best man and Harold Barneycastle was groomsmen. Emmet Roster and Edward Massey served as ushers. Emerson Brown was soloist and sang "Benedictus" and Mrs. Emerson Brown played the wedding music.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory tulle and veil was of rose point lace. She carried white roses, lilies of the valley and baby's breath. Miss Dolores Hirschler wore a frock of pink net and carried pink roses and lilies of the valley. The groom wore a tuxedo and carried a bouquet of yellow net and lilies of the valley.

After the ceremony a wedding supper was served at Bevo Mill and a reception was held at the bride's home for the immediate families. Mr. and Mrs. Schoon will be at home at 2248 Watson road.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hampton Adams, 3519 Colonial avenue, St. Louis County, to Charles T. Vinyard, son of Mrs. James S. Vinyard of 1831 Missouri avenue, took place yesterday evening at the home of the Rev. Charles W. Tadlock, 6927 Maple avenue, pastor of Centenary M. E. Church.

After the ceremony the wedding party had dinner at the Westborough Country Club, and Mr. and Mrs. Vinyard departed later to visit Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Gilles of Oak Park, Ill., and friends in Chicago.

Upon their return to St. Louis they will reside at the Westmoreland Apartments, 5320 Pershing avenue.

An out-of-town wedding of interest in St. Louis took place Wednesday evening when Miss Margaret Elizabeth Hines, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene G. Hines of Raleigh and Goldsboro, N. C., became the bride of Dr. Charles Wallace McKenzie of St. Louis, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Frederick McKenzie of Milford, N. H. The ceremony took place at 9 o'clock in the evening at the First Presbyterian Church in Goldsboro, with the Rev. Peter McIntyre officiating.

A large reception followed at the Goldsboro Woman's Club, among the guests being Dr. and Mrs. Worth Bagby Daniels of Raleigh, the latter formerly Miss Josephine January, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry January of St. Louis.

Dr. McKenzie is a member of the University Club and is assistant professor of political science at Washington University. After the honeymoon Dr. McKenzie and his bride will live at the Forest Park Hotel.

Several St. Louis

Families at Rye Beach

Continued From Preceding Page.

New York, formerly of St. Louis, will not open their estate, Green Gables, this season. They are spending the summer with Mr. Hill's sister, Mrs. Harrison Williams, at Oronquit, Me.

Col. and Mrs. Richard H. Hawkins of Pittsburgh are at their summer home on the South road for the season. Mrs. Hawkins is a former resident of St. Louis.

Mrs. E. Lansing Ray and mother, Mrs. Elzey G. Burkham, Sr., of St. Louis, have arrived for the season. E. Lansing Ray, Jr., who graduated from Princeton last month, will spend the summer abroad.

daughter, Miss Jane Rule, and her son, Virgil Jr. They have sailed from New York on the Volendam.

Mrs. James B. Mennell of London gave a luncheon honoring Dean Mildred Thompson of Vassar last week. Among her guests was Mrs. Edward S. Robert of St. Louis and New York.

Miss Mimi Floyd-Jones, who spent the winter in Rome at the Hotel de Russie with her father, is now visiting Mrs. B. A. Edwards and her niece, Miss Vera Lawson of Boston, at their villa, Caterola in Capri. Miss Floyd-Jones will sail soon for America to spend the summer at Jamestown, R. I., with her father and sister, Mrs. Frank J. Slingluff Jr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Moser of St. Louis.

Mrs. Harry E. Sprague of St. Louis is expected in Paris in several days. She is with Mrs. Charles Morgan of Worcester, Mass., and will spend the summer abroad.

Summer Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Including Saturdays

For Telephone Shopping Service Call Central 6500

STIX, BAER & FULLER

See Our Other Announcement on Following Page

Store Closed All Day Tomorrow, July 4th

Shop Tuesday for These Special Features

28,000 YARDS OF FINE WASH FABRICS AT ONE SPECIAL PRICE

Many Fabrics Shown for the First Time Tuesday at This Low Price. Smartest 1932 Weaves, Designs and Colorings.

39¢

Yd.

59c Embroidered Eyelet Batiste, Yd. . 39c
59c Imported Dress Linen, Yd. 39c
79c Webb-O-Rib Mesh Suiting, Yd. . 39c
49c Printed Fairyspun Voile, Yd. . . 39c
79c Embroidered Voiles, Yd. 39c
79c Washable Printed Pique, Yd. . . . 39c
59c Printed Crepanese*, Yd. 39c

*Rayon and Cotton

(Second Floor.)

Be Here Tuesday Morning for This Special Selling of

"Miss-Junior" Cotton Dresses

All Smarter, More Expensive Kinds!

\$2.39

You're sure to want every one of these new styles for your very own! Striped broadcloth in the smartest of shirt-frocks . . . white and pastel linens in one and two piece styles, with color-contrast . . . cotton prints, too, of sheer textures! For petite people who wear sizes 11 to 17.

(Third Floor.)

Introducing . . . the

Rene Chazelle French Felt Hat

—made for smart American women by France's foremost men's hatter . . .

\$7.50

This swaggy Felt Hat speaks a French that every woman can understand, moreover, it's a good traveler, because it folds compactly into its own suede-covered case. Black, white, navy blue, new brown, gray.

(Third Floor.)



Come to Mrs. Shaw's Lawn Party Cooking School

In the delightful setting of a Garden Party, Mrs. Shaw will show you the newest, simplest ways to prepare summer menus. Visit her informally from 2 to 4 o'clock—demonstrations from 2 to 4. (Fifth Floor.)

Josanne Bridge Cards
The popular Josanne Bridge Cards with novelty and conventional backs. Are specially priced 2 Decks 55c now (Street Floor.)

22c Crystal White Soap Chips
Large size package of these popular Soap Chips, for kitchen or laundry use. Specially priced Tuesday at . . . 6 for \$1 (Fifth Floor.)

15c Two-Ply Turkish Towels
Soft and absorbent Bath Towels in white with borders of blue, green, orchid, rose or gold. 20x40-inch size . . . each . . . 10c (Second Floor and Thrift Ave.)

\$2.45 Outing Thermo Jugs
Have patented double stoppers which aid in pouring. One-gallon size. Guaranteed not to break. Now priced . . . \$1.98 at (Fourth Floor and Thrift Ave.)

25-Ft. Length of Garden Hose
Convenient for garden, garage or laundry! Heavy black molded Hose, 1/2-inch size, complete with couplings \$1 at only (Fifth Fl. & Thrift Ave.)

2-Qt. Wood Tub Ice Cream Freezer
Make delicious ice cream quickly and easily in this compact Freezer! With heavy wood tub and metal in . . . \$1.19 set, priced at \$1.19 (Fifth Fl. & Thrift Ave.)

\$2.25 Steamer Chairs—Special!
Sturdily constructed; natural-finish frames and arms; wood footrests; gray striped canvas back, and sun shade. \$1.79 shade. (Seventh Floor and Thrift Ave.)

85c Phoenix Hosiery
Women's full-fashioned silk chiffon and light service-weight Hose in favored shades. Special, 3 pairs, \$2; or pair 69c (Aisle 8 & Thrift Ave.)

\$1.98 Terry Cloth Beach Robes
They're colorful and effective in design, combining stripes and plain colors; reversible; soft, absorbent. \$1.39 special at (Third Floor.)

Boys' Linen Knickers
Plain white, gray and plaids. Plus style with knitted cuffs. Sizes from 8 to 18. Supply the season's needs 99c at (Fourth Floor and Thrift Ave.)

\$1.77 De-Mura Hats Reduced
Tuesday's shoppers will be fortunate in securing these Hats . . . 300 of them, in crepe, straw and linen; white, pastels, dark colors. . . 97c (Street Floor.)

Women's Wool-and-Lisle Sweaters
These soft slipovers are here in a wide choice of delectable pastels; feather-light, comfortable for Summer; reduced to 50c (Third Floor.)

75c Automobile Seat Pads
Made of selected Chinese matting; reinforced binding all around. Cool, comfortable, inexpensive at the special price 59c (Fourth Floor.)

8x10 and 9x12 Mazourk Rugs
Regularly \$21.75 and more! These imported Rugs come in a wide choice of gay patterns and colors; specially priced \$7.95 (Sixth Floor.)

\$1.40 Johnson's Glo-Coat—Quart
Simply apply this new finish to floors—in just a few minutes, they will have a brilliant finish, with no rubbing. 98c (Fifth Fl. & Thrift Ave.)

Guaranteed 8-In. Electric Fan
A convenient Fan for any room in the house! This has an attractive green onyx base; complete with cord \$1.94 (Fifth Fl. & Thrift Ave.)

STEAM PERMANENTS

THE GREATEST VALUE EVER OFFERED BY A HIGH-CLASS PERMANENT WAVE SHOP.

Genuine

EUGENE TRUE-OIL

FOR ONLY \$3.50

IMAGINE! The result of a permanent with these lovely rings, ends, and at a price one can afford! Stay in until your hair grows out! Expert licensed operators.

PHONE CENTRAL 9078

Artist Shoppe

ARTIST-OL BODEN OIL WAVE \$2.50 Complete \$5.00 Complete

Shampoo and Finger Wave, 50c With or Without Appointment—Open Evenings—Opposite Famous Barr.

SOCIAL EVENTS IN EAST ST. LOUIS

THE St. Clair Country Club will hold its annual Fourth of July dinner dance tomorrow evening. Among the reservations made are: Mrs. and Mrs. James E. Parham for 30 guests; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hartman for 12 guests; David Baer for 24 guests and H. K. Pilkington for four guests.

Miss Cecile Coombs of 545 Winton place has departed for Oxford, England, where she will attend the summer session of Oxford University.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Eggmann of 1408 North Forty-fourth street, will entertain at dinner on bridge at their home this evening. Complimenting Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Dieffenbach III of Jersey City, N. Y. There will be 16 guests.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kramer of 601 North Fourteenth street, entertained at a bridge luncheon at her home Friday afternoon for her daughter, Mrs. Kenneth L. McCurdy of Canton, O. The guests were: Mrs. Stephen D. Sexton Jr., Mrs. O. E. Schaeffer, Mrs. Theodore A. Eggmann, Mrs. Herbert N. Ewing of Chicago, Mrs. Wallace Thomas of St. Louis, Mrs. John C. Roberts and Miss Marian Sisking.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Coffey of 436 Brighton place have returned from Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Delano and their daughter, Miss Dorothy Delano of 709 Post place, have returned from New York City, where they accompanied Miss Lucille Delano who sailed for a visit in France and Spain. Miss Delano will spend a year at school in Madrid.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lane of North Eighth street, are spending two weeks in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Washington Schiffer of Regent place departed Friday to spend the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Horner at Chautauqua, Ill.

Mrs. Wilfred C. Ropiquet of Junata place, was hostess to the members of her bridge club at luncheon at her home Wednesday afternoon. The members of the

club are: Mrs. Lucien Moss, Mrs. Wesley C. Moss, Mrs. William Fielder, Mrs. Rudolph Theiss, Mrs. William Meeks, Mrs. Omar Hehner, Mrs. Edwin Hupeth and Mrs. Philip Hitchcock.

Mrs. Scott Kirby Alvis of Bond avenue, has departed for Iowa City, Ia., to spend the summer with Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Alvis.

Miss Marie Kuebel of 7805 State street was hostess to the members of her bridge club at luncheon yesterday afternoon at hotel Statler in St. Louis. The guests were: Miss Ida Gerold, Miss Edith Beckwith, Mrs. Frank Taylor, Mrs. Robert Eggmann, Mrs. Frank Haus, Mrs. Roy Doyle, Mrs. Reginald Coley, Mrs. Harris B. Underwood, Mrs. William Allen, Mrs. William E. Costello, Mrs. Dwight Taylor and Mrs. Edmund Holden.

Miss Esther Reeb of Brighton place, departed yesterday for Waynesville, Mo., where she will spend two weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. James J. Donahue will entertain the members of the St. Clair Medical Society and their wives, at their country home on the O'Fallon road tomorrow.

Mrs. Charles Burke of 3300 State street entertained her bridge club at luncheon at her home Wednesday afternoon. The guests were: Mrs. Carl Helfrich, Mrs. Cletus Canavan, Mrs. Vaiden S. Coulter, Mrs. Bart E. Schmitt, Mrs. Charles G. Kurrus Jr., Mrs. Gentry Ganote and Miss Ida Gerold.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Kraft Jr. of 521 Brighton place are spending the week-end at Rolla, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie H. Forman of West Main street are visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Eggmann of Wood River, Ill.

Mrs. William B. Broadbent, Miss Dora Broadbent and Miss Catherine Clardy of Clarksville, Tenn., are week-end guests of Mrs. W. C. Moss of 4030 Lincoln avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Parham of Signal Hill boulevard entertained the members of their bridge club at their home Thursday evening. The members of the club

are: Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Riden, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Joerling and Mr. and Mrs. Allen R. Watkins.

Mr. and Mrs. John Broderick, Mr. and Mrs. L. Leonard and Mr. and Mrs. Carter Lines are spending the week-end at their cottage on the Okaw River.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Olbrich of Linden place entertained at a bridge party at their home Wednesday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Roland Schmidt who were married last week. Among the guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Verle Crawley, Mr. and Mrs. Russell E. King, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Reine, William Krause, Bunn Meyers and Charles Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Fraser of North Park drive have departed for Georgetown, Ill., for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Merker of Graceland drive entertained at their home Wednesday evening at a garden party. There were 30 guests.

Miss Virginia O'Leary of 1637 North Forty-fifth street entertained at a bridge party at her home Thursday evening. The guests were: Miss Bernice Heller, Miss Virginia Sanford, Miss Dolores Brown, Miss Dorothy Vester, Miss Jean Handley, Miss Julie Schroeder, Miss Claremont Riden, Miss Mary McCarthy, Miss Virginia Herman, Miss Ann Elise Jaeger, Mrs. Frank Haus, Mrs. Joseph Sullivan and Mrs. Ralph D. Weldman.

Miss Florence Meredith of 709 State street has returned from two weeks' motor trip through the East.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Godfrey of 815 Baugh avenue are spending the week-end at Graceland, Ill.

Mrs. John A. Roberts of 3201 Audubon avenue has returned from a visit of two weeks in Wisconsin.

CLUB NOTES

THE July outing of the Eighth District, Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, will be a bridge party at the home of Mrs. Walter T. Mills, art chairman, 6315 Princeton avenue, University City, on the afternoon of July 27. District officers and chairmen of departments will serve as hostesses.

A meeting of the board of directors of St. Louis Chapter, Daughters of the American Colonists, was held Thursday morning at the home of the regent, Mrs. Charles H. Doyle, 33 Dymara road, followed by a luncheon.

Among the reports given was the educational program of the chapter. As rewards for essays on the Colonial period, sponsored by Capt. John Hall Chapter, D. A. C., Mexico, Mo., two girls and two boys from Mexico were brought to St. Louis by the regent of the chapter and shown the places of interest in the city, being escorted and entertained while here by Mrs. Hoyle and Mrs. Joseph E. Calfee, 33 Knigsbury place, national vice-president of the D. A. C.

Plans were made for the ceremony of the St. Louis Chapter early in November, when 13 oak trees, in honor of the 13 original colonies, will be planted in Forest Park just east of Jefferson Memorial, by the following members: Mrs. Howard Bailey, Mrs. Robert B. Brooks, Mrs. H. Langdon Brown, Mrs. Joseph S. Calfee, Mrs. E. E. Conway, Mrs. Walter Fabricius, Mrs. Charles H. Hoyle, Mrs. Jessamine T. Lewis, Mrs. Joseph M. Long, Mrs. Glenn F. May, Mrs. James H. McCabe, Mrs. Charles H. Seay and Mrs. Edward Thurman Smith.

Mrs. Clement William Nelson is chairman of the committee in charge of the tree planting ceremony, and assisting her will be Miss Bettie C. Austin, Mrs. E. P. Bronson, Mrs. J. Milton Patterson, Mrs. G. A. Pauly, Mrs. Ben S. Pearson, Mrs. E. B. Sherzer, Mrs. Samuel M. Tipton, Mrs. Benjamin Van Levee and Mrs. Donald T. Wright.

The next general meeting of the Catholic Women's Association will be held Tuesday evening in the assembly room of the Catholic Women's Association Hotel, 4335-37 Maryland avenue.

The C. W. A. Country Club, Kilmawick, Mo., is open for the season.

The next general meeting of the Junior's will be held Friday evening in the assembly room of the hotel.

The meeting of the Eleventh and Twelfth Districts of the American Legion Auxiliary will be held Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 4160 Lindell boulevard. The recently organized Choral Club will hold its first meeting at 7:30 p. m. The following officers have been elected: Mrs. S. S. Carter, president; Mrs. O. S. Morrow, vice-president, and Mrs. Carl Holz secretary-treasurer.

Candidates for the offices of Judge of County Court, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff, Treasurer, Surveyor, Assessor and Coroner of St. Louis County have been invited to attend a meeting of the Women's Civic Institute of St. Louis County Wednesday at 2 p. m. at Clayton City Hall. Mrs. Sidney J. Ewald, chairman of qualifications of candidates for the organization, has arranged the meeting. The president, Mrs. J. K. Stribling, will preside.

American Lady Auxiliary No. 3 of the United Spanish War Veterans' auxiliaries, will hold one meeting a month during July, August and September, on the third Wednesday evening of each month. The next meeting will be held July 20, at the German House, Jefferson and Lafayette avenues.

The members of the Harmony Music Club were guests of Mrs. E. Reinheimer Monday at her country home at Creve Coeur, Mo. A varied program followed the luncheon. Mrs. Allan Hall is the new president and Mrs. Anna Beckman the leader.

The meeting of the Mothers' Circle of the Beaumont Community Rhythmic Center will be held Saturday at 10 a. m. at Beaumont High School. Mrs. Howard Spies will preside.

Special Permanent \$2.50 Complete—No extras. Neat—Le Mur. \$5 Shampoo and Finger Wave. 35c HYDE PARK BEAUTY SHOP 2000A Salisbury Tyler 0344

Gerard Swope Jr. Weds Miss Park

WOODS HOLE, Mass., July 2. MISS MARJORIE LINCOLN PARK and Gerard Swope Jr., of New York, were married in the Pensance Point summer home of the bride's parents today.

The bride is the daughter of Franklin A. Park, vice-president of the Singer Sewing Machine Co. The bridegroom is the son of the president of the General Electric Co. The Rev. Charles E. Park of the First Unitarian Church of Boston, officiated. The matron of honor was Mrs. Edward O. Whitmer of New York. The bridesmaids included Miss Margaret Martin.

San Francisco, and Miss Hilda Wright, Portland, Ore. The best man was a brother of the bridegroom, Isaac Swope of Philadelphia.

The bride was graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1920 and has studied architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for two years. The bridegroom was graduated from Dartmouth in 1929 and received a degree from the Harvard Law School last month. After a honeymoon in Canada they will reside in New York City.

Permanent \$1 Wave. \$2.50 Shampoo and Finger Wave. 35c Permanent \$1 Wave. \$2.50 Shampoo and Finger Wave. 35c Permanent \$1 Wave. \$2.50 Shampoo and Finger Wave. 35c

Advertisements lost articles promptly in the Post-Dispatch to recover them. Call Main 1111 for an advertiser.

Celebrating 12 YEARS of Permanent Waving

NOW! EUGENE PERMANENTS

Shampoo and Finger Wave 35c

RAY'S COMPLETE

RAY'S BEAUTY SHOPS INC. 821 Locust St. Central 1910 7227 S. Broadway Riverside 9422 5964 Easton Av. Evergreen 4700 Prompt Attention to Out-of-Town Customers

Stix, Baer & Fuller Downstairs Store

Store Closed Monday!

July Clearings

Begin Tuesday With Many Hundred Values Priced at...

Every One of These Clearing Offerings Is Priced at One-Half or More of the Original price or One-Half of the Already Greatly Reduced Price...Odd Lots, Broken Groups, Samples, Soiled or Mussed Merchandise Is Included; But the Savings Are Tremendous. No Phone or Mail Orders

1/2 price

LESS than HALF

Odd Lots

Clearing

SHOP EARLY

Dresses Reduced! Misses', Women's, Juniors', Stouts 1/2. Just 130 of them; many of them are one of a kind; sports, dressy and tailored models included. Don't miss the marvelous values. Dresses that were \$5, \$6.95, \$7.75, \$8.95, \$9.75 and \$9.90, now reduced one-half. 12 were \$8.00, now \$2.50; 10 were \$6.95, now \$3.50, etc.

Coats Reduced! Misses' and Women's 1/2. More than 200 and every one is a rare value. 28 original \$23.75, now \$11.88; 37 orig. \$15, now \$7.50; 26 orig. \$10, now \$5; 43 orig. \$5, now \$2.50; 44 suits, orig. \$6.95, now \$3.45; 42 raincoats, orig. \$1.95, now \$1.

Entire Stock Girls' Coats 1/2 Spring styles, but marvelous buys for Fall wear. Originally fine values at \$5.95 to \$12.95.

Summer Bags 19c Leather and fabrics. Present greatly reduced price is 39c; Tuesday we clear them at 19c.

Girdles, Corsets and Step-Ins 1/2 More than 100 of them in various styles and lengths. Formerly they were priced \$1.55; Tuesday they are 78c.

Women's \$3.85 Corsets 1/2 Just 152 pairs at \$1.93. In the lot are whites, blacks and black and white combinations. Cut-out or plain styles. High or Cuban heels. Broken sizes.

183 Girdles and Step-Ins 1/2 Beautiful satin and brocades and strong elastic. Broken sizes: Originally \$2.95, now \$1.48.

49c Frocks Hooverettes 25c Attractive fast color prints. Small sizes only. Half price Tuesday.

1000 Lace Panel Curtains 1/2 Our regular \$4c to \$1.54 quantities will be cleared at half price. Filet and shadow weaves. Tailored and fringed styles. 45 inches wide; 2 1/2 and 2 3/4 yards long.

Women's \$3.85 Corsets 1/2 Just 152 pairs at \$1.93. In the lot are whites, blacks and black and white combinations. Cut-out or plain styles. High or Cuban heels. Broken sizes.

550 Women's Summer Hats 38c Even greater than half reductions. Styles and materials you prefer. Included are a crochet visor, a wool, hair, toy or a peanuts and crepes. All head sizes.

1 and 2 Less

97 Women's Gowns, Porto Rican, muslin, originally \$1. 50c
74 Pajamas, women's & misses', 1-pc., printed, orig. \$1.95, \$1.23 Slips, flat crepe and rayon crepe, orig. \$1. 50c
107 Gowns and Pajamas, women's rayon, orig. \$1. 50c
35 Slips, all silk, built-up shoulders, orig. \$1.98 \$1.45
45 Overalls, women's linene and cretonne, orig. \$1. 50c
51 Hoover Uniforms, linene; orig. \$1.90 50c
53 Hoovers and Uniforms, broadcloth, originally \$1. 50c
71 Dresses, voiles, pique and printed, originally \$1.95 98c
485 Wash Dresses, small sizes only, originally \$1. 50c
310 Wash Dresses, dainty Summer styles, orig. 59c 30c

720 Prs. Silk Hose, full fash'ed, broken sizes, orig. 89c, 44c
672 Prs. Child's Anklets, roll-top, broken sizes, were 20c, 10c
320 Pr. Hosiery, women's Burson lisle, sizes 9-10 1/2 29c
640 Rayon Undies, Panties, Bloomers, Step-Ins, were 37c, 19c
360 Cotton Vests, ribbed styles, all sizes, were 20c 10c
265 Mesh Panties, white and pink, all sizes, were 50c 25c

68 Chenille Rugs, 24x44 inches, originally \$1. 50c
19 Wash Rugs, 2x3 ft., attractive colors, were 69c 35c
19 Wash Rugs, 2x4 ft., wanted patterns, were 89c 45c
12 Rug Pcs., 4 1/2x6 ft., were \$2.98-\$4.95 \$1.49 to \$2.48
2 Velvet Rugs, 11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft., orig. \$49.50 \$24.75
382 Yds. Cretonnes, imp. 2-15-yd. lengths, reg. 59c, yd., 30c
475 Yds. Marquisette, figured, good colors, orig. 29c, yd., 15c
287 Pr. Ruffled Curtains, Priscilla style, orig. \$1.29, set, 65c

250 Books, current fiction, paper backs, were 10c copy 5c
107 Brief Cases, black or brown, orig. \$1. 50c
36 Dolls, originally \$2.95 and \$3.95, while they last, 1/2 Off

100 Baby Boys' Suits, sleeveless, 2 to 6 yrs., now \$1. 50c
50 Babies' Dresses, fine Madeira, sizes 1 and 2; now \$1, 50c
100 Tots' Silk Dresses, sleeveless, 1-3, 2-6, now \$1.19, 59c

64 Tots' Dresses, English imports, sleeveless, orig. \$1.98, 98c
200 Tots' Silk Frocks, sleeveless, pastel shades, orig. \$1, 50c
234 Girls' Dresses, silk and wash fabric, orig. \$1.95 98c
45 Girls' Raincoat Sets, originally \$1.95 98c
113 Girls' Sweaters, Summer styles, originally \$1 50c

120 Boys' Lindy Suits, popular styles, orig. \$1. 49c
80 Boys' Riding Breeches, covert cloth, originally \$1.59 79c
240 Boys' Wash Shorts, covert and crash, originally 59c 29c
60 Boys' Sweat Shirts, broken sizes, were 79c 49c
100 Boys' Sleeveless Sweaters, slipover styles, were \$1.95, 95c
220 Boys' Shirts and Blouses, were 39c 19c

220 Men's Br'dcloth Pajamas, broken sizes, orig. \$1.95, 79c
230 Men's Shirts, broadcloth, sizes 14 & 14 1/2, were \$1, 50c
200 Prs. Men's Golf Hose, all wool, originally 95c 39c
300 Prs. Men's Silk Hose, fancy patterns, were 50c 25c

49 Misses' Jersey Blouses, broken sizes, originally \$1 50c
100 Women's Sports Dresses, jaunty styles, originally \$1, 50c
126 Women's, Misses' \$1.84 Sweaters, Summer colors, 92c

109 Yds. Canton Crepe, embroidered, originally \$1.59 79c
520 Yds. All-Silk Shantung, 32 in. wide, originally 89c 49c
350 Yds. Printed Silk Chiffon, lovely colors, orig. 79c 39c
380 Yds. Rayon Colored Faille, 36 in. wide, orig. 50c 25c
103 Yds. Colored Velveteen, (cotton), orig. 79c 39c
115 Yds. All-Silk Imported Honan, 32 in. wide, orig. 79c, 39c
120 Yds. Printed Silk Shantung, 36 in. orig. \$1.29 29c

1100 Yds. Silks, Rayons in remnants, 1/2 off of reduced prices
200 Yds. Woolen Remnants, 1/2 off of greatly reduced prices
270 Yds. Natural Tan Tussah, 36 in., originally 39c 19c
180 Yds. Embroidered Heather, 36 inches, orig. 89c 39c
320 Yds. Printed Rayon Lace, originally 69c 35c
410 Yds. Embroidered Linene and Batiste, orig. 59c 25c
39 Yds. Printed Rayon Mixed Crepe, 36 inches, orig. 39c, 15c

600 Yds. Unbleached Muslin, 39 in., was 15c a yard 7c
22 Rayon Bed Sets, spread and pillow, orig. \$3.98 \$1.95
86 Auto Seat Covers, 2-piece for coupe, was 79c 39c
58 Oil Cloth Table Covers, felt back, were \$1. 50c
280 All- linen Crash Napkins, originally 15c each 7 1/2c
115 Yds. Bates Table Damask, tan colored, was 79c yd., 39c
85 Fancy Lace Scarfs, gorgeous designs, were \$1 each 50c
110 Cut Work Buffet Sets, three pieces, were \$1 a set 50c
120 Fancy Scarfs and Vanity Sets, were \$1 each 50c

Come down early TUESDAY morning and take advantage of the tremendous savings . . . You'll find scores of groups of wanted Summer goods, but the quantities are limited.

Jefferson

Items of So From the

COL. WALTER the first party with Major-General sixth Corps area the Citizens' Camp, which will son Barracks July

Mrs. Albert P. Ga., returned to 26 after a week her daughter, Mr.

Dr. Harvey H. Jefferson Barracks days as the guest August E. Schanz who has been v Mrs. Jefferson top their home in Ba

Maj. Paul King Corps and Mrs. at the post.

Dr. James G. Veterans' Hospital and their son, Tuesday after a v home of Mrs. T Mr. and Mrs. D Wright, Ill. Mr. came with them

Mrs. Edwin T. hostess to the m bridge club at h afternoon. The ing were Mrs. R Mrs. William E. Raymond I. Lovel Basset, Mrs. W Mrs. William W. Lee Pollock.

Dr. and Mrs. W wood, Ky., have home after visiti W. C. Gibson of the pital.

Capt. and Mrs. who recently arr Benning, Georgia, and Mrs. N. Ginner Friday ni

Capt. Rexford S. tor with the 14th rthursville, Mo., Mrs. Edwin T. Wh day

Miss Dorothy K of Col. and Mrs. who has been the aunt, Mrs. C. R. L as City, Mo., ar Miss Krueger will et Maj. and M Brougher until Krueger take pos commanding offic

Mrs. Edward Glt the ladies of her cl luncheon Wednesd

Capt. and Mrs. Iain and their chil Chuck, arrived las staying with Lieut Ham W. Brier Jr.

A swimming a was given Friday Ruth Jones, daug Mrs. Nathaniel A menting Miss Dorl with her parents, William E. Broug leave for Washing Brougher will atten Industrial College. A sence: Miss Anne Trett, Lieut. Ray Toby Stilleoch, Ja Andrew Huber.

Capt. and Mrs. Kirkwood have as Allen's sister and Maj. and Mrs. Ra and their young d

Miss Elizabeth A of Mr. and Mrs. De Giverville avenc of her aunt, Mrs. A last week end.

Lieut. and Mrs. V Mr. entertained at for Capt. and Sam berlain, Capt. Sam Lieut. Claude D. C

Lieut. Oscar R. has been assigned, Clemson College, 8 in August.

Mrs. William W. been visiting her Mrs. John Simms, Mineral Wells, Tex day. Mrs. Simms with her daughter.

Capt. and Mrs. entertained at din evening in honor Rottger of Wh guest of Mr. and M ger of St. Louis. T included Mr. and M list and ad by Capt. Soderhamn.

SAMUEL S. PING SERVICE TO BE

Former Head of F Auto Club Surviv Funeral services Pingree, 45 year company head, wi Wagoner chapel, 3 at 2 o'clock Tues with private burial

Mr. Pingree, who 43 Washington ter Luke's Hospital fr had retired in 1914 Taylor Fur Co. of president. He had of the Automobile known as an autic boat enthusiast.

He is survived Mrs. Elizabeth P Samuel J. Pingree, A sister, Mrs. Mary Chautauqua, Ill.

Foreign Film v The first of a s exhibitions of forel held Saturday eve It. A. Union, 180 right avenue. The shown on the re Sunday evening t summer.

VINES DEFEATS AUSTIN IN STRAIGHT SETS FOR WIMBLEDON TITLE

CALIFORNIA BOY CRUSHES BRITISH STAR EASILY IN SINGLES FINAL

Wimbledon Winners

By the Associated Press.
WIMBLEDON, England, July 2.—The 1932 champion of Wimbledon, the 19-year-old American, Ellsworth Vines Jr., today defeated the British star, Fred Perry, in the final of the men's singles tennis tournament.

By the Associated Press.
WIMBLEDON, England, July 2.—A smiling, lanky youngster from California, Ellsworth Vines Jr., today crushed H. W. (Bunny) Austin, England's leading player, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0, in the final of the Wimbledon tennis championships and mounted to the throne room where all the great of tennis have sat.

With as fine a display of tennis as Wimbledon has ever seen the young American champion paraded through a field that included the stars of every great tennis nation with the loss of only two sets and put his name alongside those of William T. Tilden, William M. (Little Bill) Johnston, Gerald Patterson, A. F. Wilding, Jean Borotra, Rene Lacoste and Henri Cochet as king of Wimbledon.

The victory climaxed a sensational campaign Vines began last summer which carried him to the American title and the brilliance of his play gave renewed hopes for an American victory over England in the international final of Davis cup play in Paris two weeks away.

Vines played well within himself all the way and seemingly could have won by almost any score he pleased. It was the most one-sided final in years.

His victory gave the United States the most prized titles of Wimbledon as Mrs. Helen Wills Moody won her fifth singles title yesterday when she defeated her fellow Californian, Helen Jacobs, in the final.

The United States also shared in a third of the five titles contested, Elizabeth Ryan pairing with Enrique Maier, champion of Spain, to defeat the English Davis cup pair of George Patrick Hughes and Fred Perry, 6-0, 4-6, 3-6, 7-5, 7-5, in the final and Miss Sagar paired with Doris Metaxa of Belgium, to win the women's doubles final from the Misses Jacobs and Ryan, 6-3, 6-2.

Only Sidney B. Wood Jr., American youngster who won the title last year, of all the 1931 champions, played in defense of his laurels. Wood was eliminated in the quarterfinals. The three winning doubles combinations of 1931 were broken up this year and Cilly Aussem of Germany did not defend her women's title because of illness.

King George and Queen Mary were interested observers of the Vines-Austin encounter but left before the other matches were completed on receipt of word of the sudden death of former King Manuel of Portugal.

The American Davis cup team of Vines, Frank Shields, John Van Ryn and Wilmer Allison will leave for France immediately to prepare for the international final, scheduled at Auteuil July 15, 16, 17.

WHITE SOX POUND THREE BROWN HURLERS AND WIN, 15 TO 5

Continued From Page One.

ers against the Sox, who probably will pitch Milt Gaston and Vic Frasier.

Rick Ferrell will carry his recently broken hand with him when the Browns depart tonight. According to Dr. Hyland, the club physician, Ferrell will be able to return to action in the Boston series, which begins next Wednesday.

About 2500 fans watched yesterday's game.

Fighting outpaws are most effective against Detroit. Bill Killefer will send Fischer and Stewart against the Tigers in Monday's holiday double-header.

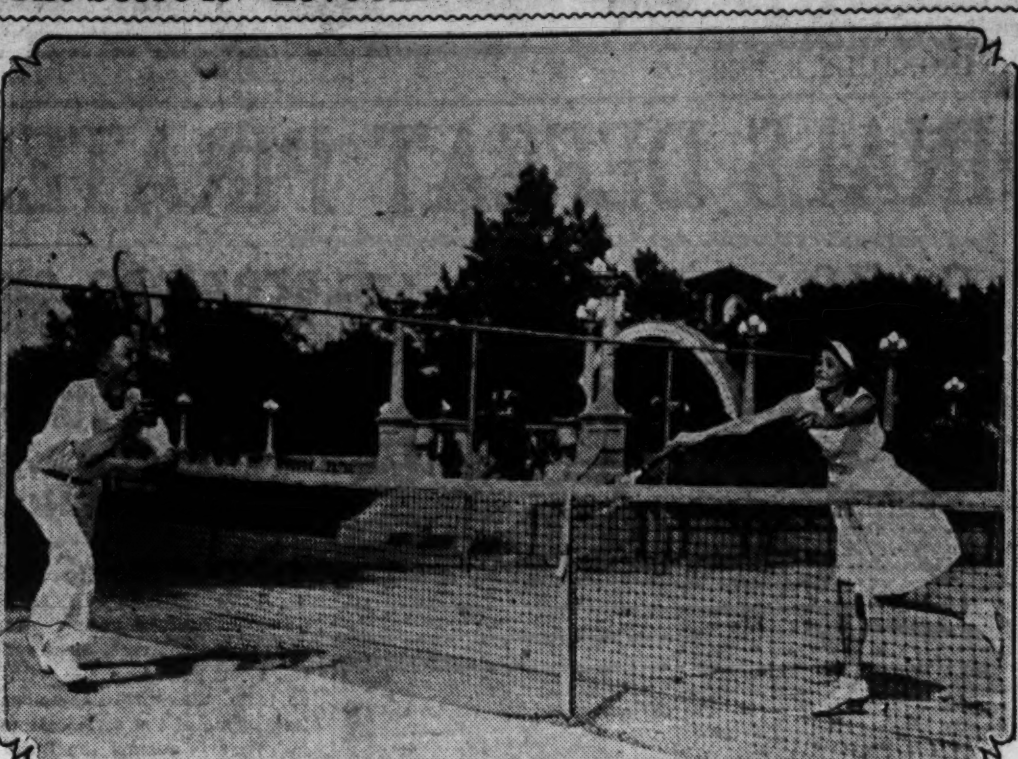
Carly Selph, once a Cardinal and, at the beginning of the season, rated the star of the Chicago infield, was benched for weakness both at bat and in the field.

Jones, in the early innings did a lot of work going to the three- and two-point on many batters, but he got the next one over and was very effective with it.

George Fisher, the former "show bat" of the Cardinals, will report to Manager Killefer for outfield duty today. He probably will be official "pinch-hitter" for a while with the Browns' outfield going as it is now.

Hayes' triple which caused so much trouble in the third was inches fair inside third base. No possible play could have been made on it.

The Score Is "Love All"—and It Seems It Was a Love Match



Here are the Stanley Hacks, in the middle of a "love set." The Cubs' third sacker is also pretty good with the racket, and Mrs. Hack is Western woman champion.

Major League Averages

(Including Thursday's Games)

TEAM	W	L	P	AB	R	H	RBI	PA	AVG	SLUG	OPS
Philadelphia	22	22	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750
Pittsburgh	21	24	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750
New York	21	24	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750
Brooklyn	21	24	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750
St. Louis	21	24	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750
Chicago	21	24	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750
Cincinnati	21	24	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750
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Boston	21	24	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750
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Pittsburgh	21	24	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750
New York	21	24	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750
Brooklyn	21	24	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750
St. Louis	21	24	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750
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Washington	21	24	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750
Detroit	21	24	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750
Cleveland	21	24	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750
Boston	21	24	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750

Continued From Page One.

TEAM	W	L	P	AB	R	H	RBI	PA	AVG	SLUG	OPS
Philadelphia	21	24	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750
Pittsburgh	21	24	118	275	118	363	118	275	.275	.475	.750
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Continued From Page One.

TEAM	W	L	P
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STEPENFECHT WINS 'LATONIA'

EARNS \$11,360; OSCULATOR RUNS SECOND, DARK HOPE THIRD

By the Associated Press.

LATONIA, Ky., July 2.—Mrs. John Hay Whitney's Stepenficht, disappointing favorite in the recent renewal of the American Derby, atoned for defeat in that event in a big way here this afternoon when he accounted for the golden jules running of the Latonia Derby, \$15,000 added highlight of the current season meeting.

W. R. Coe's Osculator, which finished second in the Belmont Stakes, Withers and American Derby, again proved his title to runner-up honors and J. W. Y. Martin's Dark Hope finished third.

One of the smallest fields in the history of the historic race, five to be exact, contested the winner, and the net value to the winner, \$11,360, capably ridden by Jockey Robert Finnerly, Stepenficht raced far back in the early running. For the first mile Dark Hope showed the way, with R. M. Eastman's Cathop and Osculator running in second and third positions, respectively.

At the far turn, Dark Hope checked it, as did Cathop. Osculator assumed command as the field flashed into the straightway and it was at this point that Finnerly made his move on Stepenficht.

Closing with great strides, the Whitney colt mastered Osculator in a mild drive and came on to win with something in reserve. The latter tired badly in the last sixteenth but had little difficulty in taking the place from Dark Hope. W. F. Knebelkamp's Delivered, the only other starter, never was a serious factor.

Stepenficht was second choice in the betting, paying \$8.34 in the nutty machines. His time for the 12 furlongs was rather slow, being virtually three seconds below the mark set by Handy Mandy in 1927. The winning streak of Osculator, crack two-year-old Vice Consul, gelding from the stable of Racing Commissioner William E. Smith, finally was halted when Wilkinson and Gallert's Cousin Nora took his measure in the Turkey Ridge Purse, a secondary feature. Cousin Nora came from far back to overtake Osculator in the stretch as Biondella closed fast to take the show. It marked the first defeat for Osculator in five starts.

HELLRUNGS TO MEET KNAPP'S NINE TODAY

Hellrungs & Grimm, pace setters in the University City meet will oppose the Knapp team this afternoon in one of the two games scheduled in Heman Park. The Knapps are now tied with Wellston Chamber of Commerce for second place. The two Wellston rivals—the Chamber of Commerce and St. Louis Braves, will meet in the other half of the twin bill.

COLLYER'S SELECTIONS

At Aqueduct.
1—Belton, Dorcas, All Abash, Breeze.
2—Randy, Fairy Girl, Pointe.
3—White, Black, Bladford, Gifford.
4—Widener, entry, Happy Seat, Pointe.
5—Stellano, Brandon, Rose, Abeth.
6—Stellano, Brandon, Rose, Abeth.

At Latonia.
1—Franklin, Cudde, Tru, Las.
2—Felix, Flash, Tactician, High Proof.
3—Nobles, Las, Cudde, Tru, Las.
4—Manta, Pittsburgher, Ridgeway.
5—Nobles, Las, Cudde, Tru, Las.
6—Ward, River, Black, Latonia.
7—Cudde, Tru, Las, Cudde, Tru, Las.

At Arlington.
1—Hope to Go, Marston, Charles O.
2—Waylaxer, Seven Vets, Big Rand.
3—White, Furry, Wine, Andy.
4—Stellano, Brandon, Rose, Abeth.
5—Stellano, Brandon, Rose, Abeth.

At Fort Erie.
1—Bronze, Candy, Hot, Nigle, Nigle.
2—LARRY, Nigle, Nigle, Nigle.
3—Mr. Quiter, Rock, Dug, Kidney.
4—Nobles, Las, Cudde, Tru, Las.
5—Stellano, Brandon, Rose, Abeth.
6—Stellano, Brandon, Rose, Abeth.

At Hamilton.
1—Bronze, Candy, Hot, Nigle, Nigle.
2—LARRY, Nigle, Nigle, Nigle.
3—Mr. Quiter, Rock, Dug, Kidney.
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RACING ENTRIES

At Aqueduct.

First race, \$800 claiming, two-year-olds, five furlongs.
1—Belton, Dorcas, All Abash, Breeze.
2—Randy, Fairy Girl, Pointe.
3—White, Black, Bladford, Gifford.
4—Widener, entry, Happy Seat, Pointe.
5—Stellano, Brandon, Rose, Abeth.
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At Arlington.

First race, \$1200, The American Flag, two-year-olds, colts and geldings, five and one-half furlongs.
1—Belton, Dorcas, All Abash, Breeze.
2—Randy, Fairy Girl, Pointe.
3—White, Black, Bladford, Gifford.
4—Widener, entry, Happy Seat, Pointe.
5—Stellano, Brandon, Rose, Abeth.
6—Stellano, Brandon, Rose, Abeth.

At Fort Erie.

First race, \$800, maidens, three-year-olds, and up, Canadian, colts, six furlongs.
1—Belton, Dorcas, All Abash, Breeze.
2—Randy, Fairy Girl, Pointe.
3—White, Black, Bladford, Gifford.
4—Widener, entry, Happy Seat, Pointe.
5—Stellano, Brandon, Rose, Abeth.
6—Stellano, Brandon, Rose, Abeth.

At Latonia.

First race, \$800, maidens, the Rambler, two-year-olds, colts, five and one-half furlongs.
1—Belton, Dorcas, All Abash, Breeze.
2—Randy, Fairy Girl, Pointe.
3—White, Black, Bladford, Gifford.
4—Widener, entry, Happy Seat, Pointe.
5—Stellano, Brandon, Rose, Abeth.
6—Stellano, Brandon, Rose, Abeth.

At Hamilton.

First race, \$800, maidens, the Rambler, two-year-olds, colts, five and one-half furlongs.
1—Belton, Dorcas, All Abash, Breeze.
2—Randy, Fairy Girl, Pointe.
3—White, Black, Bladford, Gifford.
4—Widener, entry, Happy Seat, Pointe.
5—Stellano, Brandon, Rose, Abeth.
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At Aqueduct.

First race, \$800, maidens, the Rambler, two-year-olds, colts, five and one-half furlongs.
1—Belton, Dorcas, All Abash, Breeze.
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FAIRENO BEATS GUSTO TO WIN DWYER STAKES

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Following in the footsteps of his more illustrious stablemate, William Woodward's Fairenno today duplicated the performance of Gallant Fox, capping his recent Belmont Stakes victory with an easy triumph in the fifteenth running of the Dwyer Stakes at Aqueduct. The Fox won the 1930 renewal of the Belmont and Dwyer Stakes.

Facing Morton L. Schwartz's Derby, winner of the American Derby and two other horses, Fairenno reeled off the one and one-half miles in 2:31 2-5, the second fastest time in the history of the stakes. Crusader was clocked in 2:29 5-5 in 1926, but not even Gallant Fox or mighty Secretariat, Grand winner last year, was able to run the distance as fast as Fairenno did today in defeating his only rival for three-year-old honors, now in training, by two lengths.

The second choice at 11 to 10, Fairenno, owned by T. M. Lyons, in the saddle, opened up a long lead as the quartet swept past the grandstand the first time and headed into the back stretch leading the Howe Stable's San Sarica, an added starter, by eight lengths, with Gusto third and Mrs. Dodge Sloan's Monday, fourth and last, Brandon Mint, named over night, was scratched.

Gusto began to close the wide gap as the field swung around the turn for home but Malley still had Fairenno out in front by two lengths and Gusto was scratched out for the run to the judges' stand.

Both horses were very tired at the end as Malley handrope Fairenno across the line and Silvio Couci continued to whip Gusto. San Sarica finished third, 20 lengths behind Monday, with Brandon Mint, named over night, was scratched.

The race, worth \$12,000 to the winner, boosted Fairenno's earnings for the year to \$75,315 and his total for nearly two years of racing to \$192,985. His next start is scheduled for Monday, July 10, at the 30 lengths to the rear.

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Activities of Boy Scouts

SCOUT COUNCIL PLANS 100-MILE CANOE TRIP

Cruise on Meramec to Be Made Providing 30 Scouts Register for It.

Sections of three different types of camps will be opened within a week by the St. Louis Boy Scout Council, starting tomorrow with the beginning of the second section of cabin camp. The Yellowstones Roving Troop through the West will begin Tuesday, and the sea scout cruise through the Meramec Valley will start next Sunday, provided at least 30 scouts register for it.

Scout headquarters has announced that the 100-mile canoe trip, under the direction of Fielding Chance, will be held unless more scouts signify their intention of participating. Plans for the cruise include an encampment at Meramec State Park on the first day of the section, during which time caves will be explored. On Monday scouts will take short trips up the Meramec to become accustomed to the canoes, each of which will be occupied by two scouts.

The principal part of the trip will be the cruise down the river from July 12 to July 17. The canoists will complete the trip at Stiles Beach on Marshall road two weeks from today. All camping, cooking and mess equipment will be provided by the scout council.

A three-hour sham battle, on Independence day will be the feature of the second section of cabin camp which will be attended by 125 scouts. Ammunition for the battle consists solely of paper sacks loaded with flour. Long-range swimming periods, signal chains and night games are planned for the section.

Fifteen scouts are expected to be present Tuesday when the Yellowstone Tour starts. During this 25-day trip camps will be pitched in Shoshone Canyon, Teton, July 12 to July 17. The canoists will complete the trip at Stiles Beach on Marshall road two weeks from today. All camping, cooking and mess equipment will be provided by the scout council.

The second anniversary of Troop 148, St. Paul's Methodist Church, was celebrated last Friday with a court of honor and a birthday party attended by 75 parents and friends of the members. "These Fathers," a one-act play, was presented by scouts under direction of their troop leader, Paul Heuermann and John Keeney, who received merit badges; James Gall, Lawrence Jansen and Dan Scherwe, second-class badges, and Edward Flanagan and Leander Nichols, tenderfoot pins.

Field executive, L. J. Case and Dr. Ross R. Lewis, chairman of the Central District Board of Education, were speakers at a parents' night celebration given last week by Troop 158, Holy Innocents Church.

Registration cards were presented to scouts at an outdoor fathers' sons' meeting of Troop 144, Bethany Evangelical Lutheran Church, last week.

Troop 148, St. Paul's Methodist Church, attended a service at Beldner funeral chapel last Sunday in memory of C. R. Bogart, chairman of the Troop Committee, who died the day before. A streamer of mourning will be on the troop flag until next May 31, at which time Mr. Bogart was to have retired as chairman.

Patrols of Troop 3, Holy Cross House, will compete in a fire-by-friction contest at a troop meeting next week.

An American flag was presented Wednesday to Troop 70, Emerson.

Troop 148, St. Paul's Methodist Church, attended a service at Beldner funeral chapel last Sunday in memory of C. R. Bogart, chairman of the Troop Committee, who died the day before. A streamer of mourning will be on the troop flag until next May 31, at which time Mr. Bogart was to have retired as chairman.

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Troop 148, St. Paul's Methodist Church, attended a service at Beldner funeral chapel last Sunday in memory of C. R. Bogart, chairman of the Troop Committee, who died the day before. A streamer of mourning will be on the troop flag until next May 31, at which time Mr. Bogart was to have retired as chairman.

Patrols of Troop 3, Holy Cross House, will compete in a fire-by-friction contest at a troop meeting next week.

An American flag was presented Wednesday to Troop 70, Emerson.

Travel and Resorts

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On the beautiful Black River, the Missouri Caverns, featuring the most complete collection of stalactites, stalagmites, and other cave formations in the world. The cavern is a natural wonder, and the tour is a most interesting and educational experience.

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1000 APARTMENTS, DWELLINGS, HOUSES, FLATS Wanted, For Rent and For Sale in These Columns Today

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small, faint stains or spots scattered across its surface. A prominent vertical crease is visible on the left side, and a dark vertical strip runs along the right edge, possibly indicating the binding or the edge of the book block. The overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint smudges, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, and the overall tone is warm and off-white.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and a small dark smudge near the bottom center. The right edge of the page is dark, indicating it is part of a bound volume.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and creases. A dark shadow is visible along the right edge, suggesting the page is part of a bound volume.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

SUNDA

1990

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 7752—Newly dec
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 2100—High a
 ss, sunroom, gara
 7329—Duplex, a
 and shower; h
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and sleeping por-
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ALDS, 8430s - Modern
bath, \$225; 2 blocks ne
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er, terrace, Cabany
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er, 1000 sq ft street m
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er, 2 b, 2 1/2
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terrace, etc. \$60. F
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er, modern, Cabany
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er, sleeping por
rent \$70. 51
an rent year U
DENFIED AVE. 72
Open to 9 p. m.

Vinita Par
RENT REDUCED
er, brick, strictly m
er, 1000 sq ft, 2 b
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er; thoroughly mod

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RA. 812—South on
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 nt 100x150. H.U.
 CALIFORNIA, 429—2 b-
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ST. LOUIS 71
POST-DISPATCH

BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES
For Sale
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Lumber & Supply Co.
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COMPLETE, \$4250.00
size 34 ft. x 40 ft.

Today's Greatest "Home Value."
Bathroom: fireplace, fruit cellar and
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New North Side Development.
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BRAND-NEW BUNGALOW—U. CITY.
NOT WATER HEAT, stove,
1426 Waldron, newly completed, five
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to 7300, then 2 blocks north of Waldron;
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HOMER BARGAIN
7251 Princeton, one block north of Delmar;
7 rooms, extra lavatory; 50-foot lot; priced below today's value; open,
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PRICE PLEASING.
7107 Stanford, unusual and attractive
full tile kitchen and built-in lavatory;
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DON'T PAY RENT.
Buy 7347 Cornish 7 rooms, oil burner, two
tile baths extra lavatory; marvelous view.
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\$1500 DOWN, \$70 MONTHLY.
7441 Cornell, 6 rooms, colored tile
kitchen and bath, brick garage; today's
market. Open for inspection. (C9)
\$1000 CASH, BALANCE LIFE RENT
7315 Dorset, 6 rooms, sleeping porch
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low open. **BLUMENFELD CAB. 8500.**

AIRYEST: 7341, 7350—6113 North Dr.,
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7124 Cambridge Ave.
University Park; 8 rooms; 4 full-size
bedrooms, hot-water heat, full lavatory;
vitreous kitchen; beautiful section; excep-
tionally well built.
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CORNEL, 7483—6-room residence; well
constructed, almost new, colored tile
kitchen and bath, brick garage; today's
school; try to equal this bargain at \$8500.
Very small cash payment necessary. Call
Orestant 8050.

KINGS—new, nine 6 rooms, rent, terms;
best offer town. Box D-24, just bet.

KINGSBURY, 7440—Seven-room, one-floor
bungalow, tile kitchen, built-in refrigerator,
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LOVE—2 beautiful, facing parkway; north-
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\$4200. (C9)

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MILROSE 7353—6 rooms, modern; open
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RESIDENCE—7 rooms, very modern; 3
years old; University Park; 7126 Stan-
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daily 1 to 8 p. m. Jeff. 0453. (C9)

TEARALE, 7541—6-room modern brick,
owner occupied, call 8200.

TRENTON, 7541—6-room modern brick,
2 blocks south of Park and 10th
Hawley; \$3500 first dead; price \$3000;
make offer; every part perfect; call
4478 or WENZELCK'S JOLI Christian.

7406-10 WELLINGTON.
7340 CARLETON.

LOW PRICE—EASY TERMS.
See these modern bungalows today
and call Cabany 7837 or Winfield 1757 for
particulars. L. E. LEWIS, 6053 Delmar. (C9)

Vinita Park
BUNGALOW—Modern, 5-room brick,
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Webster Groves

COME OUT TODAY
108 Hart Ave., 5 rooms..... \$ 3,250
808 County Hills Dr., 5 rooms..... 7,500
16 S. Jefferson Rd., 5 rooms..... 8,500
3 Clara Ave., 6 rooms..... 9,500
713 Oakland Ave., 8 rooms..... 12,500
1113 N. Big Bend Rd., 5 rooms..... 12,500
302 Rosemont Ave., 7 rooms..... 20,000

WEBSTER GROVES TRUST COMPANY

PRICED TO SELL.
A Colonial home in a beauti-
ful location; 4 bedrooms, 2
room, tiled bathroom, lavatory, breakfast
room, tiled sunroom, large central
heat, oil burner. House well insulated and
weather stripped. Call 8200 for details
and arrange to see this. THOMPSON, E. APPER,
Builder, 722 Chestnut, or 48 W. Lockwood,
Webster.

A SACRIFICE.
Very attractive new home at Jefferson
and Bristol; studio living room, reception,
dining room, breakfast room, kitchen,
4 bedrooms, 5 baths, beautifully appointed;
cathedral, 2 fireplaces, 3-car garage in
basement; native rock and stone surround-
ing; forest trees. Owner, 2708 S. Grand W.
PARKER 4250. (C9)

Webster Groves Foreclosure
5-room modern frame bungalow, large
lot, well very cheap. Easy terms. Box 3-
320, Post-Delmar.

SELLING FOR INDEBTEDNESS
711 Greater 5-room modern bungalow
price \$3250; open Sunday, Monday, REB.

NEW HOMES, OPEN SUNDAY, MONDAY
811-801 Tuxedo; every convenience; tile
bath and Cal. Kitchen; 5 rooms; reduce to
FIRST NATL REALTY, REB. 3981.

BELLING-LAKE AND PARK, OPEN
SUNDAY, MONDAY.
421 Big Bend; an unusual brick bungal-
ow, low like new. REB. 3981.

LOVELY NEW BRICK RESIDENCE
83 Algonquin road; close to school; the
Berry rd. in country club grounds. 7
rooms, 5 baths, big central heat, full-size
home in country; will consider trade; open,
SATURDAY, SUNDAY, MONDAY, call 8200.
BUNGALOW—5-room, brick, single car-
port, balcony. \$4200. Box F-53, P.D.

PARTIAL SALE—New home, 5 rooms, 2
brick bathrooms; open; timber. (C9)

GARDEN, 326—College, owner by Mrs.
JOHN; cheap to close estate; good bungalow;
administrator, or John J. O'Brien, attorney,
Fullerton Bldg.

ORNEY, 848—Open today, 8-room res-
idence, furnace, bath, garage, copper lin-
ing, on improved street, near Webster;
call fruit trees. South from street car.
HAMPTON PARKWAY BLVD. PARK, 7100.

HARDY MILL C. 107—Practically
new 6-room house; new floor, new roof;
backyard, 1/2 acre, tile bath, garage.
A beautiful location; open, Saturday, (C9)

HOLDS—Well-known corner, 5 rooms,
all new. Open Sunday for inspection.
Call 8200.

HOLDS—6 rooms; all repaired; no cash
no loan. Removable 0481.

LOT—Good cash can obtain if quickly
will sacrifice my fine Webster lot, 726,
175 for \$1000; pay \$100 down, balance
at least \$1000 per month. Can arrange balance
to suit. Answering card, lot 100, close
number, 1 to me and go down with you
Friday. Owner, 8200.

LONG—Several lots, 10 to Madison
Webster Groves; all improvements; \$4
foot. Owner, 113 Broadway, Webster.

NY 5-Room residence in Woodland Forest,
beautiful brick and stone; built by owner;
the best we have seen in Webster area.
Call Webster 418.

OAK PARK—New home, 5 rooms, 2
bathrooms, and 2 cars built by owner;
quality work. Backyard, open, free,
call 8200. Box 100, P.D.

STOCKHILL ROAD, 648 N.—Most beautiful
5-room in Webster, reduce to \$1000.
(C9)

SEVERAL WONDERFUL bargains for sale
in Webster. Call 8200.

OLD CHURCH RD. E. CO. RES. 1200.



JULY FOURTH

Painted for the Post-Dispatch by Lucile W. Walter

By a Special
of the Po
Sunday M
HOLLYWOOD

By M. W. CHILDS
*Of the Post-Dispatch Sunday
Magazine Staff*

Reading,
in Berkshire
County, En-
gland, on No-
vember 11, 1859.
His parents were
poor. They could af-
ford to pay his tuition
at the schools of the time
only until he was 14. Then
he began to study shorthand and typ-
ing. He got one job and after a few
months was fired from it because his
employers could get a cheaper stenog-
rapher. The same week he answered
a blind advertisement and got a posi-
tion as secretary to E. H. Johnson,
who was then the London agent for
Thomas Edison. Once Johnson
wrote to Edison in America:

Wrote to Edison in America: "If you are ever in need of a secretary, I have a good man for you here who is taking this dictation." Later when Johnson was in the United States in conference with Edison, young Insull sent over weekly reports on conditions in London. Edison read them and admired the incisive directness of his associate's secretary. Insull was summoned to the Edison laboratories. It is related that he docked from England in the morning, went at once to Menlo Park, where Edison put him to work, and it was not until after midnight that the great inventor said: "Well, you better go and get some sleep now, because I'll want you at 6 o'clock in the morning."

THERE could have been no more drastic schooling for this intensely ambitious young man of 20. He was with Edison for 11 years, his role that of financial secretary. During that time he took part in the financing and management of the Electric Tubing Company, the Edison Machine Works, and, later, the Edison General Electric Company, which was subsequently to become the General Electric Company. More and more Edison came to rely on Insull's financial judgment. On at least one occasion it was Insull's dogged determination that pulled Edison out of a bad financial hole. Much later, when Insull was at the peak of his power, Edison was to say: "Insull is one of the greatest business men in the United States and as tireless as the 'fides'."

The association with Edison came to an end when Insull was made a vice-president, in charge of management, of the newly formed General Electric Company. But advancement was not rapid enough. Insull saw that he might be held in that position for many

*Samuel Insull
and
Stanley Field
at the opening
of the new
Chicago Opera.*


*A recent
photograph
of Mrs. Insull.*

figure, fighting purely for personal power and wealth by means that were questionable, to say the least. It was not difficult for him, as his wealth and influence grew, to identify his own private advancement with the public welfare. Wasn't he working to give the public the cheapest and most efficient electric light, and wasn't that at the same time the quickest way to pyramid his own profits? Similarly, he was able to identify those who dared to oppose him with the forces of destruction and evil.

"SAMUEL INSULL has been the most sinister force in the entire history of Chicago, bar-

Samuel Insull
and
Stanley Field
at the opening
of the new
Chicago Opera

A recent photograph of Mrs. Insull




Cyrus S. Eaton

Cyrus
S.
Eaton

Insull was still a comparatively inconspicuous figure. It was before the era of high-priced public relations directors and it was the Insull policy to keep strictly out of the public eye. Already he had begun to build up a far-reaching network that touched the city's life at almost every point. Generous retainers' fees added lawyer after lawyer to his staff. He had already begun to contribute generously to political campaign funds, city and State. But he worked so quietly and shrewdly that all this was as yet unsuspected by the public.

Even today those who have fought Insull most resolutely do not contend that he was a cynical, Machiavellian



A corner of the 4300-acre Insull estate

Ikkes, prominent progressive attorney here and associate of the late Theodore Roosevelt. "Capone bribed officialdom for a few years, but Insull corrupted a whole society. But he's perfectly sincere. I don't think there's any question of that. I am sure that he must now regard himself as a man grievously wronged. Such rationalizations soon become impassionate emotional convictions and the difference between right and wrong becomes strangely turned about."

Take Insull's methods in the reorganization of the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago as an example. He had already, in 1912, completed the rudimentary structure of the Middle West Utilities Company, a corporation owning power units

ate, near Libertyville, Illinois, showing

throughout Illinois and some 10 states in this region. He was recognized as one of the two or three leading powers in the utility field in the United States. The gas company in Chicago was a weakened property. The bankers looked to Insull to strengthen it. The question at the outset was one of the valuation to be set upon the property for rate-making purposes. Insull was determined that his own figure be accepted.

His chief opponent was Donald Richberg, another progressive attorney, and for a time Ickes' partner. As soon as Richberg was appointed special attorney for the city in the gas case, detectives were assigned to follow him, with the instruction to report everything that he did and everyone that he saw, particularly anything that might provide material for scandal or blackmail. The fight waxed hot. For the first time in the history of its existence, an order was secured, through Richberg's efforts, opening the accounts of the company to analysis.

NOT long afterward Insull telephoned Richberg. He wanted peace, he said, but not "peace at any price." An agreement was worked out, a contract signed with the city that Richberg regarded as fair.

But when the proper time came, the Insull interests disregarded this contract and successfully put a higher rate through the State Public Service Commission. Again Richberg began his warfare. Samuel Ettelson, Corporation Counsel of Chicago, and one-time Insull lawyer, tried to fire Richberg. Ettelson was backed up by Mayor "Big Bill" Thompson, to whose campaign fund Insull had contributed \$100,000. Again there were the spies, the detectives, a thousand and one harassments. Shortly after the death of Richberg's father, Insull stalked into the law offices of a friend of Richberg and threatened to denounce him and his father for unnamed crimes unless he stopped fighting.

Richberg didn't stop. He got the backing of the City Council and succeeded in getting a valuation from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 lower than Insull's figure, a saving to gas consumers in the city of about \$2,000,000 a year. It was one of the few times in his career that Insull was balked, that he failed to buy what he wanted.

As his power and his wealth increased, Insull came to resent more and more anyone who stood in his way. Even minor interferences he could not brook. The story was told of the writer of the head of a philanthropic institution in Chicago who 35 years ago directed the planning of a new building to house his institution. The money had been raised by subscription and it was important to make it go as far as possible. The director decided it would be cheaper to provide electricity for the building if a steam

generator were' installed, providing power for the building by a system within the building. After this system had been installed, in fact, after the building was all but completed, Insull heard of it. He tried first to force the director to remove the generating system and buy Commonwealth Edison power. Failing this, he began a campaign to secure the discharge of the director of the institution. For 10 years he persisted in his efforts to get this man's job. He never saw, socially or in a business capacity, one of the members of the board of the institution but he spoke of it. For many years this man, who still has the job, by the way, lived in fear of the Insull power.

That fear became almost the ruling force here in Chicago. It was hush-hush—Insull, the boss, the old man.

(Concluded on Page 7.)

By a Special
of the Post
Sunday M
HOLLYWOOD

THE tired
going
den. The
threa
But
final.

trunks packed and
speaking, already
the sardine and he
will sail from New
month.

Now that the pretty definite question, "Will it is asking another ever come back?" Will she ever come is another Great for the Garbo pu about.

The difference between Swedish and American motion pictures is, a better picture is probably more attractive. Greta's return was understood that she had to attract to that effect young. She likes as other stage and She has her p through a hoop. contract waiting wants it. She ha ble so far as a And only a negl her admirers be lieve that she h viewed in the li which ordinarily star's retirement, intention of spe remainder of her Swedish farm is

BUT at the same time, he remembered, he was a man who is a fade-out, and a fade-out, and a fade-out. And since the public knows he has been led to anything can happen at all will seem just as probable, nobody will be going to happen to does happen and nobody will be sure the corner stone of Garbo legend. The tree which has around the deep-navy star has proportions that scarcely take the confidence now it would be out of K. K. character—or think is the Garbo public would have the all the while question, it would pointed if it got this time, has led Garbo mysterious must be. Anyway, if she really relies in Sweden, the era will remember and more tender them wondering she had really qu does return, then welcome her back for the same

There is to be sharp division of reason for Garbo to take the decision. Indeed, to be more definitely than it is over the Garbo fans, who the larger of the celebrated Garbo corroborative evidence. Her dislike of publicity, her exclusiveness, her studio lots, her efforts at disguise for a walk or a drive, her admirers measures a goddess in order to satisfy the phlegm. Back of the phlegm reveals they see soul of a goddess.

"I TANK I GO BACK TO SWEDEN"

Greta Garbo's Perennial Threat Now About to Beome a Reality, and So Great Is the Cult of Secrecy That Has Been Built Up Around Her That No Responsible Person Asks Whether She Will Stay There or Not.



By a Special Correspondent
of the Post-Dispatch
Sunday Magazine

HOLLYWOOD, California. THE Great Garbo is tired again and is going back to Sweden. There have been threats of it before. But this time it is final. She has her trunks packed and is, practically speaking, already on her way to the sardine and herring belt. She will sail from New York late this month.

Now that the public has a pretty definite answer to its question, "Will she really go?" it is asking another, "Will she ever come back?" Sure enough! Will she ever come back? There is another Great Garbo mystery for the Garbo public to wonder about.

The difference between American and Swedish salary scales for motion picture stars being what it is, a betting commissioner probably would be inclined to lay attractive odds in favor of Greta's return. In fact, it is understood that there's a contract to that effect. And—she is young. She likes acclaim as well as other stage and screen stars. She has her public jumping through a hoop. She has a fat contract waiting for her if she wants it. She has had no trouble so far as anybody knows. And only a negligible number of her admirers believe or ever will believe that she has big feet. So viewed in the light of conditions which ordinarily govern a movie star's retirement, her announced intention of spending the remainder of her life on a little Swedish farm is "all my eye."

BUT at the same time, be it remembered, this is Garbo who is putting on this fade-out, and not somebody else. And since it is Garbo, the public knows—or at least has been led to believe—that anything can happen. Or nothing at all will happen. That seems just as probable. At any rate, nobody will know what is going to happen until it actually does happen and even then nobody will be sure. Mystery is the corner stone of the Great Garbo legend. The cult of secrecy which has grown up around the deep-voiced Scandinavian star has reached such proportions that she could scarcely take the public into her confidence now if she wanted to. It would be out of keeping with the Garbo character—or what the people think is the Garbo character—and the public would have none of it. Clamoring all the while for an answer to its question, it would actually be disappointed if it got one. The public, by this time, has learned to like Greta Garbo mysterious—so, mysterious she must be. Anyway, it's good business. If she really retires to grow old on a farm in Sweden, the American worshippers will remember her much longer and more tenderly because she kept them wondering so long about whether she had really quit the screen. If she does return, then the Garbo fans will welcome her back with increased ardor for the same reason.

There is to be found in the land a sharp division of opinion about the real reason for Garbo's notorious disinclination to take the public into her confidence. Indeed, the country appears to be more definitely divided on the issue than it is over the tariff or prohibition. Garbo fans, who seem to constitute the larger of the two groups, see the celebrated Garbo reserve simply as corroborative evidence of her greatness. Her dislike of parties and entertaining, her exclusiveness, her hauteur on the studio lots, her abhorrence of newspaper publicity, her solitary life, her efforts at disguise when she ventures out for a walk or a drive—all these things, her admirers are wont to believe, are measures a goddess simply has to take in order to safeguard her privacy. Back of the phlegmatic personality she reveals they see or profess to see the soul of a great artist. Back of her

commonplace utterances they detect unmistakable evidence of genius which she is trying to conceal. Her most obvious remarks, to these extreme Garbophiles, become cryptic sayings which, instead of simplifying the Garbo mystery, render it more mysterious. Those who want mystery with their Garbo will not be deprived of it.

THE other group takes a different slant. While it is in no sense actively hostile to the Swedish star, it is inclined to register pain in the neck at mention of Greta's goddess-like properties, and particularly at the other group's wide-eyed reverence. Its tenets, generally speaking, are these:

That Miss Garbo is an exceptionally canny business woman or is blessed with an exceptionally astute managerial advice. That her reserve, while conceivably based partly on her natural dislike for being conspicuous, is also based upon the common-sense business principle that it is better to keep one's mouth shut when one has nothing to say. That the phlegmatic personality she reveals is not necessarily a disguise for some other sort of personality, but is more likely the only one she has. That evidence to be adduced from invariably commonplace utterances is not that brilliant utterances are more characteristic of her. That her acting, while effective

enough within a limited field of Street of Sorrow," directed by the late Mauritz Stiller, had brought Garbo and Stiller to this country. Newspaper reporters who met the boat expected to find in the new Swedish star a screen siren well worth the trip down to the battery. They were shocked and amazed to find a rather raw-boned and awkward girl in absurd garb, with protruding front teeth that impaired whatever claim she might have to beauty and with hair done up in the most outlandish fashion imaginable for a motion picture star, even a new one. They saw her, but

that was all. While they were trying to convince themselves that this really was Greta Garbo, she was whisked away and she wasn't seen again for three months. During those three months while she was being groomed for Hollywood—no producer would have ventured to take her to the screen capital in such a guise—almost miraculous changes were wrought. A MINOR operation was performed to correct the defect in her teeth. She underwent remodeling as to coiffure and raiment and was schooled in American movie manners and American movie tastes. Above all, she was cautioned against letting herself be seen and heard until such time as she could measure up to the public's expectations. In the course of this rigorous training period somebody found out a thing or two about the American's love of mystery. Measures of secrecy which were at first resorted to out of necessity quickly came to be recognized as good business. Good business in Garbo's case, at least. They had created the impression that the young Swedish star was a mysterious and romantic figure, an anomaly among screen folk, who refused to be interviewed and photographed simply out of choice. She was temperamental, aloof, uncommunicative, so sure of herself that, unlike ordinary movie



"Are you Greta Garbo?"



GARBO AND THE PRESS.



"I want to take a walk—alone."

people, she didn't need publicity. It all fostered the idea that here was, indeed, a great artist. Incidentally, the "mysterious" Garbo got a great deal more publicity and more profitable publicity than she would have received by any other means.

From that time on the Garbo legend has grown apace and every move of the star has, whether intentionally or not, served to augment the mystery in one way or another. Matters have come to such a pass now that the mystery hunters find their mystery where none actually exists and refuse to be disillusioned. It was inevitable, of course, that in eight years of residence in the California movie colony many people would get fairly well acquainted with Miss Garbo—even though she did live alone in a big house for out at Santa Monica—and relate their impressions of her.

MOST of these, it appears, have found very little about her that is mysterious. They have found her, outwardly, at least, quite an ordinary young woman, a bit shy, a bit stubborn, a bit self-conscious, who is so free from any suggestion of the excessive, the glamorous or the exciting that she might pass along a street a hundred times without attracting any particular notice unless she desired it. The strangest thing about it all, they point out, and a circumstance that appeals strongly to her sense of humor, is that she has not lifted a finger to create the mysterious quality that is popularly supposed to emanate from her every gesture.

Those who know Miss Garbo best lean to the view that her uncommunicativeness and aversion to press agents is not studied strategy, but is the result of her self-consciousness and her feeling of being alone in a strange land. She has felt that way, they point out, ever since Mauritz Stiller was removed as her director.

The eminent Swedish director, who discovered her in a Stockholm dramatic school and gave her her first real screen opportunities in her home land, is said to have taken great pains to cultivate her reliance upon him and to have warned her when he brought her to this country that everyone would try to exploit her. In her first American picture, "The Torrent," she was directed by Monta Bell. In her second, "The Temptress," she started under Stiller, but when his ideas of art were found to be in conflict with American business methods he was removed and replaced by Fred Niblo. Miss Garbo was completely lost for a time, and took refuge in the stubborn, independent attitude she has maintained ever since.

Her independence, and not her mystery, is a matter of legend around the studios. She has always made the contracts; not the producers. They couldn't afford to lose the biggest drawing card in moviedom, and Greta knew it. So she told them how and under what conditions she would work, and they signed on the dotted line. Her self-consciousness has been attributed to the fact that American stars are rather petite. Garbo is broad-shouldered, flat-chested, long-legged, inclined to be raw-boned, and she has large feet for a woman. It is said she keeps her feet hidden in the films.

Whatever the reason for it, her shyness is not one of the many Garbo myths. Her visit to New York a few months ago, presumably for a holiday rest, turned out to be a literal game of hide and seek. She wore false hair, misfitting shoes that spoiled her gait and put on a few extra layers of rouge to avoid recognition, but eventually the Garbo hounds got on her track and made life miserable for her. Newspaper reporters and photographers besieged her, but they got nowhere. All she would say to the reporters was, "Quit bothering me," and the only pictures taken of her were those taken by stealth.

FORTUNE in MEN'S EYES

By
JAMES GOULD COZZENS

IN THE first place, Arthur Denny should not have played cards with strangers. Even setting aside his Aunt Martha's sentiments on card-playing for money, he might have read the sign in the smoking room of the Prince Henry. They must have posted it exclusively for youths like Arthur, since the overnight run from Boston to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, was unlikely to witness play intensive enough to endanger adults, or to attract trans-Atlantic professionals. The facts of the matter naturally were that the men who won \$97 from Arthur Denny were simple vacationists. They neither cheated nor displayed uncanny skill in the winning. Decent and good-humored, they would have felt compunction about taking it had they realized that Arthur Denny had never played poker before, that he was barely 17 and that the money, speaking strictly, was not his to lose. That is, it was his until he did something silly with it, when, by some rigorous alchemy of discipline, it became his Aunt Martha's. For the entire 10 years during which she had conscientiously brought up her sister's child she had struggled to avert the horrid chance that Arthur might not know the value of money. She was one of those kind but strict women who, guileless, provide so much of life's minor unpleasantness.

Arthur was a good loser. Even in the smoking room, when he came, rather dazed, to realize the fullness of his disaster, he knew how a gentleman behaved. You would have no difficulty in imagining that he lost \$97 almost every night and enjoyed doing it. "Thanks very much for the game, sir," he said. "Guess my luck was out." He might have added that some of his luck probably left each time he failed to understand (the game was almost over before he did) that a full house had any special value. On the whole, it had been rather an expensive course of instruction.

He deprecated it despairingly in his cabin afterward. "Gee," he said, regarding himself in the mirror, what do you want to try to bluff all the time for?" "Well," he sighed, receiving no answer, "now you're in for it!" In a way he was meekly resigned, for he understood by now that resolutions were no good; at the crucial moment he wouldn't remember; some insidious longing always swept him away. The juvenile faith that if he only wished a thing hard enough it might prove to be true refused to die its reasonable death. For instance, if he had answered truthfully that he didn't know how to play poker, why... he snapped out the light. He wouldn't get anywhere that way, he knew. He groaned heartily, finding at once fresh reasons to bewep his outcast state. There was, of course, the matter of the college entrance examinations. Specifically, the paper in French CP3. No sense in trying to convince himself that he had passed that! Probably it had been marked already—something like 52, no doubt. Or it might even be in the process of marking at this very minute, and he was seized promptly with an agony of wishing, somehow, to sway or stay the blue pencil, to make it write in conclusion, 62; or perhaps 82, or even 92.

About the same time that Arthur Denny (young sportsman and globe trotter) had made his fatal approach to the smoking room on the Prince Henry, Mr. George Fairchild was walking the pleasant waterfront street of Jones Cove. He and Aunt Martha had already been there a week. Most of it he had spent arranging to get his boats into the water and having the landing repaired.

He strolled home unhastily, looking about, his mind cheerful and at ease. At Norman's Ice Cream Parlor, Miss Marlon Bowen, unescorted, appeared with her habitual verve, almost running into him.

"Well, well, Marnie," he said, "hard study hasn't spoiled your looks." Indeed it hadn't. He watched her blush and conceded again that she was a peppy kid and, further, a very pretty one. He wished that Arthur had a little more gumption.

Marnie, blushing with an immatur-

ity he found interesting in this age of enlightened and unsurprised youth, exclaimed, "Golly, Mr. Fairchild, I haven't any looks!" Her bright brown hair was in a breathless disorder which became her. Her clear face was tilted up, lighted by brown eyes which shone in her invariable excitement. "How are you?" she asked. "We just got here tonight."

"I judged as much," he agreed gravely, without the least trace of a smile, "since you seem to be alone."

She blushed again, but was not abashed—unselfconsciously admitting that her normal summer's progress was surrounded by white flannels, that certainly she wouldn't be alone long. "How's Arthur?" she inquired.

"BE HERE tomorrow. He's finished his college board exams. I had a telegram from him," he continued, fabricating calmly. "It seemed to concern you."

"Me?" she echoed, surprised. "He instructed me," said Uncle George gravely, "to ask if he might have the pleasure of taking you to the dance Saturday night. He feared that by the time he got here, and so on—" "Golly," said Miss Bowen. "How nice of him! I'd love to. And as a matter of fact, no one's even asked me yet."

"Things are always a little slow the first half-hour," Uncle George consoled her. "But cheer up, here come some people you can turn down now." He walked on, nodding, leaving her to the approaching boys. "Well," he thought virtuously, "if Arthur can't do anything after that start he doesn't deserve a great deal." He might get Martha to give a dinner party before the dance. She would, he dared say, object on the grounds that too much of the erstwhile Jones Cove simplicity had already gone with the erection of the hotel. Begin giving dinner parties before dances, she would continue, and the next thing he knew they'd have a full-fledged fast set. How would he like that?

"Not particularly," he agreed when she asked him 20 minutes later. "But they do have to eat somewhere, and it would give Arthur a good start." "Start?" she said. "What on earth are you talking about, George?" "Liven him up," explained Uncle George inadequately, "make him a little peppier."

"Peppier," she said, holding the word as though it might break. "George, I don't know what to make

of you! I have trouble enough with Arthur anyway."

Although the phrase which Aunt Martha finally selected to describe Arthur's misfortune was "unprincipled folly," she had the qualifications of a competent psychologist. The principle part of it could be kept private, since, after all, Arthur's principles seemed in fairly good condition, for his reluctance to tell the truth was obviously due only to a pardonable apprehension. The folly part of it would have its corrective uses, she realized. She promptly handed on the story, from this angle, to Mrs. Browne, who could be trusted to see that it had the widest possible circulation. It was, it seemed, an exceedingly funny incident.

"How's the old card sharp?" Ward Browne greeted him amid roars of appreciative laughter. "I hear you made a killing on the Yarmouth boat."

Arthur submitted to it as well as he could, smiling feebly even at the thirtieth repetition when for some reason everyone else seemed to think it was 30 times as funny as at first. "Oh, shut up," he suggested, controlling his temper as he knew a well-bred person should. "What's so funny about it? Everyone loses sometimes."

Without premeditation he added: "I won over \$100, pretty nearly \$200, last month at school."

They were unwillingly impressed. "I'll teach you some time," Arthur offered. "Come on, let's go swimming."

The escape was creditably neat, especially as foresight was not Arthur's strongest point.

"Let's get Marnie and some of the girls," he suggested.

"Who wants," said Ward Browne, with candid directness, "to go swimming? Let's go down to Norman's and get a soda."

"Go ahead," said Arthur. His straitened financial circumstances stood in the way of any spectacular generosity at the moment, and he certainly wasn't going to sit around while Ward shone in Marnie's eyes. "I'm going swimming," he repeated. He did, in fact,

finally find a nice girl called Myrtle Davis, who was only too delighted to go swimming with him.

Not unnaturally, the first measure that suggested itself to instruct Arthur more fully in the value of money was the cancellation of the party Saturday night. Arthur could be expected to learn volumes if he were not allowed to go to the dance at all. Aunt Martha told him as much, and he took it very well, considering the fact that he had been far from insensible to the extraordinary favor his uncle had done him in the matter of Marnie.

"Gosh," he said, "Marnie was going with me." "I'm sure," said Aunt Martha, "that she will understand, and she's such a popular girl she won't have any difficulty about partners."

ARTHUR was sure of the last point himself. After all, he had only his unprincipled folly to blame.

"Well," said Arthur, "I guess I'll go down and see if there isn't something I can do to help Uncle George."

He proceeded down the wooden steps set against the high bluff to the float. Here his Uncle George was arriving in the dingy from the Gull III. He shipped his oars without making fast. "What's wrong Arthur?" he asked.

Arthur explained ruefully. "Well," said Uncle George, "I'm sure she's right. You don't deserve to go, but, you see, the trouble is that all arrangements are made. We can't very well cancel it now. I don't believe she thought of that. Too bad. I'm afraid it will have to go through this time. Don't worry, we'll find some other dance and not let you go to that."

There was this about Aunt Martha: Outpointed (as she felt she had been in this case) or forced into a concession, she didn't temporize. When she finally confessed the reasonableness of Uncle George's contention, she was agreeable about it and supervised the details (as far as shirts and ties went) of Arthur's preparation with her usual

AITHRA
HOLLAND

rather maddening thoroughness. Aside from this everything began harmoniously. Marnie appeared dazzling, devastating, in a peach-colored frock and only slightly penitent between them. "I'll bet I would have talked."

"Arthur," said Marnie, "I didn't tell anyone else. It just slipped out before I thought about it. You don't mind my telling just Ward, do you?"

"No," said Arthur uncomfortably, "but let them find out some other way if they have to. Gee, you make me sound like a fool."

MARNIE, he knew, was again responsible. He supposed that it had just slipped out once more, but he was wrong there. Marnie had taken counsel with her feminine soul and decided that she was entitled to see that Arthur's modesty didn't cheat him of his just renown. Arthur had disturbed her vaguely for some time by being what she called so nice without being exactly brilliant and successful. "Daddy," she said at breakfast, "wasn't it wonderful about Arthur?"

"Yes, sir," Arthur said to Mr. Bowen Sunday afternoon. "But, gosh, it wasn't anything." He was astonished to find how easily and clearly he could describe it. A sharp cry of alarm. He saw himself slipping off his hampering clothes; felt the rail under his feet. He remembered hesitating a moment, taken aback by the height. Then he emerged on the flat surface, his wet arms whirled into a fast crawl; he...

"Why didn't you tell your uncle, Arthur?" Mr. Bowen asked. "Goodness gracious, boy, things like that don't happen every day!"

"Well, sir," Arthur said, flushing more, "you see, I knew Aunt Martha was going to be pretty mad about my playing cards, and I thought I wouldn't tell them anything that would make them think I was trying to get out—well, you see what I mean, sir. Well, I guess I've got to tell them now, but I feel kind of like a fool."

His Aunt Martha asked, "Arthur, what did you do about your clothes?"

"Well, you see," he explained tortuously, "I'd taken most of them off except my underwear, and I just threw that away."

"You might have wrapped them in newspapers," said his Aunt Martha. The week that followed was rather unreal in its details, but the most amazing feature about it was that now it began to develop that there had been several witnesses of the exploit. A young man who had been to Yarmouth said that he had met people who had seen it happen. Thursday the Jones Cove Sentinel certified the fact on its only slightly smudged front page. The phrase, "according to eyewitnesses," occurred in two different places. There was a picture of Arthur's aunt and a

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"Arthur paused, swallowed, shook his head a little and stared again."



Life Is Just a Bowl of Beauties to Rich Young Philip Plant

And the Latest One,

Marguerite Finley, Wants

\$350,000 From Him,

Claiming That He

Proposed But

Forgot to Marry.



Marguerite Finley.



Barbara Hutton.

Constance Bennett.



Helene Jesmer.



Philip M. Plant.



By a Special Correspondent
of the Post-Dispatch
Sunday Magazine

NEW YORK.

NE girl sued him for damages and got \$75,000. Another sued him for divorce and got about a million dollars as well as her freedom. And now a third is suing him for breach of promise, putting a value of \$350,000 on her discomfiture. But still life is just a bowl of beauties to young Philip Morgan Plant. With an inherited fortune reputed to be in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000, a few financial misadventures apparently are unable to turn him from the playful career in which his name has been linked from time to time with an extensive assortment of personable young women of the stage and screen, society and wealth.

The breach of promise suit was filed by Marguerite Finley, described as an actress. It is understood she will attempt to prove that Plant proposed to her in October, 1930.

But the young millionaire defendant is said to have entered a general denial in the suit.

Despite his enthusiastic association for more than a decade with Broadway and other beauties, there is only one marriage in Plant's record—that in which he entered with Constance Bennett, the movie star—and it ended in divorce. Before and after that affair there were plenty of predictions that the impressionable Plant would marry this or that girl in whom he seemed at the moment to be deeply interested, but, somehow, they never were fulfilled.

For the gallant Mr. Plant has continued to transfer his affections from one pretty girl to another, keeping ever on the alert for a new beauty.

It seems to have been largely due to his mother's second marriage that Philip has been able to indulge so extensively his interest in fair women. His mother divorced his father, Selden Maynard of Waterford, Connecticut, and married Morton F. Plant, possessor of an immense fortune from transportation and other enterprises. Plant adopted his wife's son, who thereafter used his stepfather's name. And when the elder Plant died he left his adopted son a large share of his wealth. Philip's mother later married Col. William Hayward of New York. Having no need to worry about making a living or getting ahead in the world, Philip at an early age began to devote a good deal of his time to the ladies. The gay and pulchritudinous damsels who enliven the Broadway scene seemed to attract him especially. One of these girls was Helene Jesmer, a well-educated young miss from Seattle, Washington, who had brought her beauty and talent to New York. She was dancing in the "Greenwich Village Follies" and also making tidy sums by posing as an artist's model when she met Philip Plant in 1920. He was then a student at Yale. He and Helene began going round together a good deal.

One November night Philip was driving to New York after attending a football game in New Haven. Helene was in the seat beside him; some friends were in the rumble seat of the powerful roadster. Near Greenwich, Connecticut, the car left the road and crashed into a tree. Philip's leg was broken and Helene suffered serious injuries to her skull and face. For many weeks the dancer lay in a hospital. Eventually her hurts healed. But her beauty was gone. Plant sent flowers to the patient and wrote her tender notes. Even after he went off to Europe he wrote and cabled to her, assuring her of his affection. And when he returned to America he hurried to see Helene. He found a shocking change had taken

place. The radiant girl who had been so attractive to him a few months before had become a plain-faced, thin, nervous, dispirited woman. After that he seemed to lose interest, and in a year or so, Miss Jesmer sued him for \$500,000 damages.

The case did not come to trial until 1924. Miss Jesmer's contention was that the accident, by destroying her beauty, deprived her of her earning power, and that Plant was responsible for the accident. She said she had warned the youth that he was driving too fast on that trip from New Haven, and it was in evidence that the party had bought some whisky on the road. The show girl's evidence indicated that she had expected to marry Plant.

The latter testified that he had taken only one drink and that he was driving at moderate speed. He also said he had spent \$11,000 for Helene's medical treatment and maintenance since the accident.

The jury didn't get a chance to decide the case. A settlement was made

out of court, Miss Jesmer receiving \$75,000. It was understood that Phil paid \$35,000 himself, and the rest came from an insurance company.

One of the spectators at the trial had been Constance Bennett, daughter of Richard Bennett, the actor. Broadway surmised that she had been attracted to the courtroom by her interest in Phil Plant, and began to say that they probably would make a match. "Don't be silly," was Phil's comment on these reports—his customary comment when he is reported to be engaged. But Richard Bennett took Connie to Europe. Broadway smiled wisely when it learned that Phil and his mother also were on their way to Europe, and on the same boat that was carrying the Bennetts.

PHIL and Connie had known each other for years. He was a friend of Chester Hirst Moorhead of Chicago, University of Virginia student with whom she had eloped when she was 17—a marriage which was soon annulled. That affair was only one of her youthful escapades. At 16 she had, on a dare, painted the gold ball atop the flagstaff on the Equitable Building in New York. At about the same time she had eluded her parents and made a parachute jump from the Williamsburg Bridge over the East River for a news reel company. But, despite these outbreaks of personality, Connie, not yet a movie personage, was in those days just another blue-eyed blonde to Phil. He liked 'em a bit older, then, while his parents were eager for him to take a serious, matrimonial

interest in such socially prominent young women as Muriel Vanderbilt and Anne Elizabeth Whelan—both of whom married other men.

But the time came when Phil ceased to regard Constance as just a pretty youngster and a romantic warmth crept into their acquaintance. Gossip was not far wrong when it began to speak of them in relation to solitaires, orange blossoms and rice. It wasn't long after they sailed on the same boat for Europe that they were engaged.

The engagement was unstable. It kept getting broken and repaired. Some days they were engaged and some days they were not. Perhaps the fact that other girls attracted Phil's eyes and interest now and then had something to do with this. Connie introduced him to one of her girl friends, Marion Stokes, and for a time thereafter Phil seemed to be all ablaze about Marion. But presently he resumed his devotion to Constance. Then Mildred Le Gay came along, and Phil began talking to himself about her. And that's the way it went—one girl after another for Phil, with interludes of Constance.

In January, 1925, Philip Plant became one of the principals in another betrothal. Mr. and Mrs. George Hunter Smith of Chillicothe, Ohio, and New York City announced his engagement to their daughter, Judith. The happy young pair said the wedding would be in June. Phil was still a student at Yale.

But something happened to blight the romance—just what it was remains undisclosed. One fine day in

May it was announced that the illness of Philip Morgan Plant had caused "indefinite postponement" of his marriage to Miss Judith M. Smith. That seemed to close that chapter.

Before the end of the year Phil was manifesting a good deal of interest in Constance Bennett again. One day he was hanging around a set in a movie studio where Connie was going through her paces as a heroine, when one of the movie men suggested that the onlookers, including young Plant, were cluttering up the place and had better get off the set. Up spoke Miss Bennett then: "Mr. Plant is my fiancé. He will not leave the set." So he stayed.

It was shortly after this episode that Philip telephoned to Justice of the Peace W. S. M. Fiske at Greenwich, Connecticut, to be prepared to marry him and Constance Bennett; they were starting right away for Greenwich. Fiske was the J. P. who had married Connie and young Moorhead.

THE bridal couple left New York in an automobile in the rain. They lost their way. They reached their destination at 2:30 in the morning—November 3, 1925—and found that Justice Fiske had given them up and gone to bed. But they routed him out, and he married them.

When Judith Smith, Phil's recent fiancée, was informed of the marriage, her comment was, "Not interested." She married three years later.

Philip took his bride home to his mother, only to discover that his mother was out of town. For a time there was speculation as to whether the movie actress would be welcomed into her husband's fashionable family. Apparently she was, for before long she had decided to give up her screen career and devote herself to social affairs. But the films were not to lose this player so soon. It developed presently that this marriage was not one of the made-in-heaven variety. The young wife was very unhappy. But when hints of domestic infelicity got out and there were rumors that a divorce was in prospect, both Plant and his wife denied them.

Phil apparently had not lost his susceptibility for pretty faces. Before his marriage was a year old he arranged to go to Africa with his stepfather to hunt big game. About 3 o'clock in the morning of the day he was to sail he entered a night club with a lady who was not his wife. A few hours later an attendant hurried to their table with the warning that Mrs. Plant was in the office. Phil hastened to meet Connie. "Oh, hello, dear," he said. Then he escorted her

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SULU'S FLAPPER PRINCESS MAKES A "COMEBACK"

By a Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch
Sunday Magazine

MANILA.

PRINCESS TARHATA KIRAM, former University of Illinois co-ed, who focused world attention on herself a few years ago when she reverted to the half-civilized life of her own people, is again making history in the Philippines.

The flashing, dashing niece of the fabled Sultan of Sulu, who returned from Urbana and filled her teeth, eloped with a married headman and led a Moro uprising against the Government, startled Manila recently when she petitioned Great Britain to restore to her uncle his ancestral acres in British Borneo.

It was not that the Manillanos were surprised to hear that the only royal ruler under the Stars and Stripes wanted back his Borneo birthright. To the contrary.

For years they have wondered how much longer he would honor the lease executed by his father a half-century ago, giving the British North Borneo Trading Company exclusive use of approximately 75,000 square miles of his domain for \$250 a month.

What caused them suddenly to become so agitated was that the attorney in the case was the ex-glamour girl of Urbana, from whom the suing Sultan had been estranged since she traded her chance to sit on his throne for the quicksand affections of Datu Tahil, most unruly of his 200,000 Moro Mohammedan subjects.

The last Manila had heard of the co-ed Princess she was residing in an abandoned motion picture theater in Jolo, the capital of her uncle's kingdom—an outcast among the people she was once destined to rule. It did not even suspect what Sulu, that exotic little archipelago in the southern Philippines, has known for some time—that Tarhata had "come back."

During her brief career this 20-year-old Portia has played a variety of roles, most of them spectacular.

HER first starring vehicle was a schoolroom farce in which she shared the spot with her teacher, an enamored young American who insisted upon adding another R—Romance—to the Three R's he was hired to teach her.

That proved, however, to be merely a curtain raiser.

Since then the Sulu Princess was glorified as one of the campus girl friends of Urbana's football-famous "Red" Grange.

She featured in a sizzling ship-board romance with a Spanish first officer, and an American Governor-General of the Philippines intervened. She was crowned queen of a beauty contest that ended in a threat of civil war, figured in the South Seas' most sensational triangle, led an army of Moros against a regiment of Philippine Constabulary, faced a Judge and jury on charges of sedition.

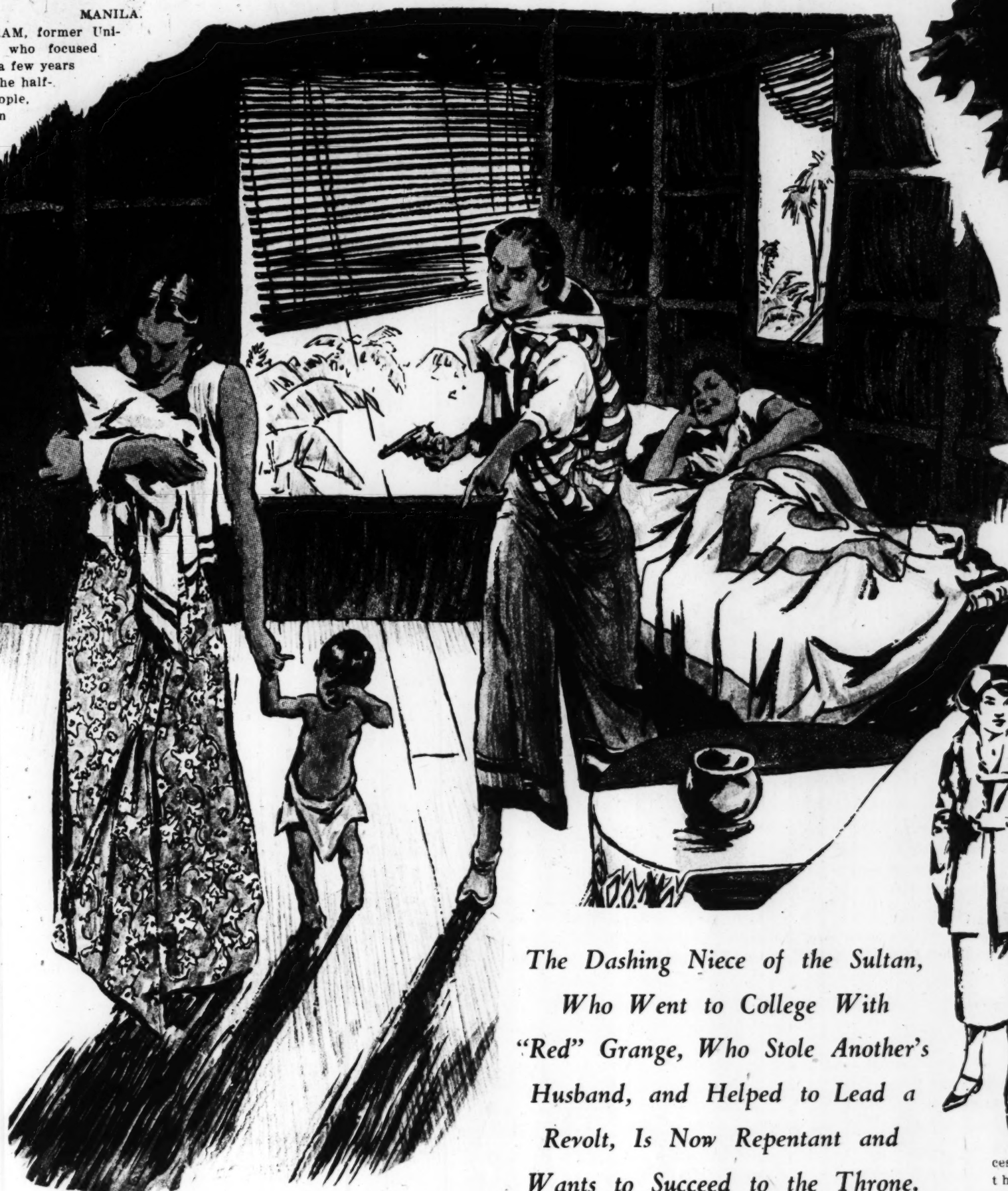
Tarhata's life drama really began in 1922 when Governor Frank W. Carpenter of Sulu, captivated by her bright ways, persuaded Uncle Sam to educate her in America as "an inspiration to other ambitious native maidens." That year, with Carmen Aguilardo, sloe-eyed daughter of the Filipino insurrecto leader, she embarked for the University of Illinois.

Arriving at Urbana several years in advance of the vogue for sun-tan complexions, the little Princess soon tripped on the so-called color line.

But before she had picked herself up, a plan to erase it as far as it affected her had begun to evolve in her quick brain. She would make her classmates realize that her blood—the blood of an unbroken line of Sultans—was royal blue. So she let the word get abroad that she expected everyone, even the faculty, to address her as "Princess."

Pretentious though her plan was, it worked. Democratic Urbana, overwhelmed at finding royalty around the corner, promptly forgot its color complex. Although it proceeded to greet her as "Princess," it acclaimed her campus queen. No Friday night "movie" party, no fraternity tea dance, no university formal was a success socially without her.

Nor was the pulse-jumping Princess' glamour discernible to only a few connoisseurs like Footballman Grange, her favorite dancing partner. The most exclusive sororities rushed her. And after pledge day her blouse flaunted the Greek letter insignia of one of the best and most popular.



Corona herself told how she was forced to don her sarong and how, with her two babies, she set off on foot for her father's house.

Philippine authorities, anticipating her great popularity, had arranged in advance for her to spend her first year in a professor's home.

"They thought," explained the Princess afterward in Jolo, "that would give me an insight into American home life."

But Sulu's stepping sister quickly discovered that American night life, not home life, was what she wanted to look into. So she transferred the following year to one of the women's dormitories. "I wanted to be freer," she said, "to come and go."

BACK in Sulu, Tarhata's little brown countrymen pressed their tongues excitedly against the betel-stained snags of their filled teeth as the stories of her campus successes began to arrive. But they were not surprised, those half-naked sons and daughters of the Sulu Sea's most famous pirates. From the first they knew this local girl would make good. Toward the end of Tarhata's second year at Urbana, Manila authorities suddenly realized that nobody could get where the little Princess had got by burning the midnight oil. So, tactfully, they suggested that she take a holiday and come home.

Her return, clad in the first short skirts and silk stockings ever seen in Sulu, her hair bobbed, her lips and cheeks bright with rouge, made history in Jolo. In spite of her appearance, she set out at once to be the fulfilled hope of Moroland. She taught school. She ministered to

sick. She went among the well, urging them to exchange their deadly bolos for plowshares, and to erect on the sites of their fortified cottas, schools and dispensaries.

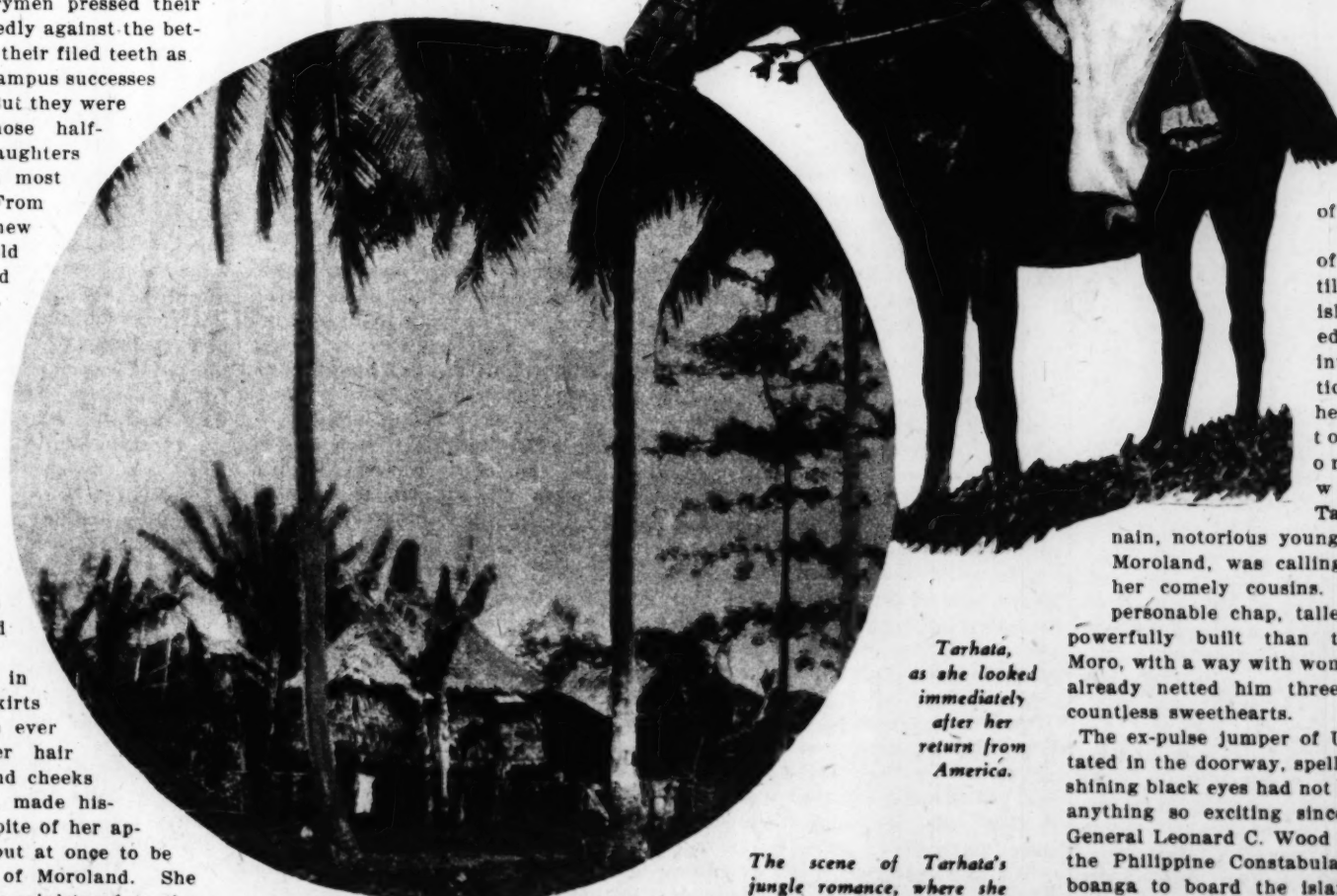
Then the Sulu Archipelago decided to stage a beauty and popularity contest, and she was invited, as a matter of course, to be Jolo's entrant. She pooh-poohed the invitation. So her young sister, Princess Emma, became the candidate. Later, however, Tarhata changed her mind and got into the contest.

The Sultan from his thatched palace, the American and Filipino officials from the cool, green Government of-

fice building, the native Joloanos from their suwale shacks overlooking the sea, all listened aghast as Moroland's model maiden ordered her little sister to withdraw—in her favor.

But nobody did anything about it. After all, Tarhata was the ranking Prin-

*The Dashing Niece of the Sultan,
Who Went to College With
"Red" Grange, Who Stole Another's
Husband, and Helped to Lead a
Revolt, Is Now Repentant and
Wants to Succeed to the Throne.*



Tarhata, as she looked immediately after her return from America.

The scene of Tarhata's jungle romance, where she caught her man.



Princess Tarhata, in native dress.

her six-weeks' journey from the States, and end her tempestuous romance with its flirtatious first officer.

Regardless of the fact that Tahil was her cousin's caller, that he already had a wife, had done a stretch in San Ramon Penitentiary in connection with the uprising of 1911 and was referred to sneeringly as "The Winged Wasp of Bagsak," the co-ed Princess decided that he was her man.

While the chatterboxes of the Archipelago looked on agape, she cast off her college clothes and resumed the barbarically gay, hand-woven sarongs of her childhood. She let her hair grow. She traded chewing gum for chewing betel nuts. She even submitted her pearly white teeth to the crude shell file of a native dentist.

Sulu's Betty Co-ed made no secret of her infatuation.

What she did conceal was her attitude toward Tahil's open-handed invitation to come and share his harem with Corona, his latest wife and her old school chum.

NO ONE knew that until one exciting night in the spring of 1925, when the Sultan distraughtly telephoned the Hon. Carl M. Moore, then Governor of Sulu. His favorite niece, he reported, had taken matters and a revolver into her own manicured hands and set off on horseback for Tahil's home, a thatched hut that stood on piles in a thicket of coco palms and banana trees close by the jungle.

The stormy petrel of Sulu has never been quoted on what ensued. But Corona herself told how she was forced to don her sarong at the point of the Princess' gun and, with her two babies, set off on foot for her father's house four miles away.

From his sleeping mat, Corona added, Tahil took no part in the proceedings. Let the best woman win was his attitude.

There followed a revolt, led by Tahil, with Tarhata at his side, in which 35 tribesmen were slain. The constabulary put down the revolt. Tahil fled and Tarhata was abandoned in the jungle—after being badly beaten by her lover.

Tahil was caught and imprisoned, but Tarhata was given another chance. She resumed American dress and did her best to settle down—and, at last, won her way back into the good graces of her uncle, the Sultan.

Today she is again regarded as the successor to his throne. And the chief topic of conversation in the Philippines is her comeback.

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Fortune in Men's Eyes

(Continued from Page 4.)

phrase, "according to eyewitnesses" occurred in two different places.

Marnie played golf with him the following Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, too. He took a mashie and, looking up appraisingly, looked unavailably beyond. There was a gentleman resting on the bench at the sixth tee.

Arthur paused, swallowed, shook his head a little and stared again. There was absolutely no doubt about it. It was the eldest of his poker companions on the Prince Henry. He sliced the ball hard into the deep bunker. It took him two artificial chops, designedly getting him nowhere, before he saw the gentleman arise, heard the smack of his drive and watched his departure.

ARTHUR approached the clubhouse after the ninth hole much as though he expected it to put his head down and charge him. "See you in a minute," he said to Marnie. He entered the men's locker room and at once recoiled, for there sat his boat acquaintance. The recoil would have been all right usually, but this time it served only to bang him into the local professional, who said at the top of his lungs: "Well, Mr. Denny, getting to be a regular lifesaver, I see."

The gentleman from the Prince Henry arose, put on his coat and came toward them. He looked inquisitiously at Arthur, and then, more sharply, with recognition. "Why, how are you, young man?" Arthur nodded mutely. The professional said, "I've got your card here, Mr. Milford." Mr. Milford nodded. "Nice course," he said to Arthur. "Well," said the professional, "I just wanted to congratulate you on your nerve."

Arthur looked at him, paler. "You can't tell me," the professional said, "it takes real courage, a thing like that."

"What's all that about?" Mr. Milford asked him genially. "Nothing," faltered Arthur. "I'm sorry I've got to go."

Arthur found that luncheon was even more of a loss than his golf game. Mr. Milford was going to be around, then.

Arthur shuddered. He wanted

BUST IN MARBLE

THIS portrait bust is the fortieth in a series of masterpieces which are being prominently displayed at the City Art Museum by Director Meyer Rogers. Each week one of the museum's rarest treasures is placed in the alcove to the left of the entrance. Each masterpiece will be reproduced in the Sunday Magazine of the Post-Dispatch, with an account by museum authorities of its history. The complete series will serve as an excellent guide to the most precious possessions of the city's museum. The story of the marble follows:

This large and remarkably well preserved bust of an unknown man is of Greek marble and is said to have been discovered in Athens. When found the entire surface was covered by a crust of sinter, a portion of which has been allowed to remain on the chest. Except for a few broken strands of hair, the piece is entirely intact and the marble still possesses its original polish.

The bust exhibits well the advanced plastic treatment of the second century, a treatment which reached its full development in the portrait busts of the Antonine period (138-161 A. D., and later). It has more than a passing resemblance to certain types of busts of so-called "barbarians" usually recognized as Antonine pieces; and a dreamy, contemplative expression which Greek and Oriental influences began to impart to Roman portraiture at about this period.

The distinguishing mark of Antonine technique is its handling of the marble to produce the fullest possible play of light and shade and thereby to differentiate the hair and beard from the face and to enliven the expression of the latter. This technique is splendidly illustrated in the museum's bust.



The Fortieth of a Series of Art Objects Being Given a Special Showing at the St. Louis Art Museum.

The locks of thick, shaggy hair are modeled in high relief and left unpolished. They fall far over the receding forehead, where deep undercutting of the individual locks produces strong shadows. The short beard has also received a highly pictorial treatment, the centers of each of the numerous ringlets being deeply drilled. In contrast to the rough texture of the hair and beard, the face is polished until it has an almost ivory-like effect. The eyes have also received the pictorial treatment, which, begun in Hadrianic times, reached its full development under the Antonines. The pupils are incised in a bean-shaped segment drilled at each end, so that they reflect the light in a manner analogous to the glint of light from the living eye. The realism of the clever play of light which this skillful technique brings about imparts an indescribably psychological quality.

THE bust is related in style to a series of heads of "barbarians" in the Athens Museum of about the same period, some of which are believed to be of Semitic type. All exhibit a certain softness of characterization in comparison with the sturdy Greek and Roman types and a hint of the sensuous melancholy of the Orient. In the museum's example the dreamy contemplative expression, the delicacy of polished skin, the elegance of the small, regular nose and mouth, suggest the effeminacy of the East rather than the solidity of Roman character. The origin of this style is to be found in Greece, where there still remained in the second century sufficient artistic vitality, colored though it was by contact with East and West, to cast a twilight glamour over the sculpture of Rome. Such portraits as this are the product of this influence at a time when the patrician types were disappearing.

Rich Young Philip Plant

(Continued from Page 5.)

home. About a month later Connie and Mrs. Hayward sailed to meet their big-game-hunting husbands. And for nearly two years the affairs of the Philip Plants ran fairly smoothly as far as the public knew.

In the spring of 1928 Connie went to France with the announced purpose of resting for six weeks. She stayed 21 months, and in that time got a divorce with a settlement of close to a million dollars.

With Connie in Europe, Phil's loneliness was mitigated by the companionship of a number of attractive young women.

FINALLY Phil got around to obeying the summons Connie had sent him soon after her arrival in Paris, and joined her there. Legal proceedings for a divorce were set in motion, the husband being charged with desertion. Then Connie suffered an attack of appendicitis, and Phil, although almost an ex-husband by that time, hastened to the hospital where she lay and was devotedly nursed until she was on the road to recovery. Then he rushed away.

Connie got her divorce on December 14, 1929, and later married the Marquis de la Coudraye, Gloria Swanson's former husband.

Despite the unhappiness in Constance and Plant's married life and the fact that he let her divorce him, there are those who say that Constance Bennett is the only girl Phil Plant has really loved.

Soon there was another beauty on the horizon. She was Barbara Hutton, granddaughter of F. W. Woolworth, the 5-and-10-cent-store magnate.

Plant was assiduous in his attentions to Miss Hutton. But that ended short of the altar. And along came a new girl, and another and another, to make life worth living for Phil Plant.

Phil Plant's adventures have been more or less public property. But little seems to have been known about his association with Marguerite Finley.

Accordingly, Broadway is looking forward eagerly to the trial of her breach-of-promise suit, in the expectation of adding a chapter to the romantic saga of one of its gay characters.

Samuel Insull's Spectacular Smash-Up

(Continued from Page 2.)

big shot—hush-hush, and still, even though he has fallen, it is hush-hush. And yet there are many who knew Insull only as a dignified, slightly patronizing Santa Claus, with a smile somewhat strained, not quite suited to the shrewd face. He had curious streaks of sentiment. "Any man who comes into my office speaking with a cockney accent can have just about what he pleases."

Insull once said, smiling as though in surprise at discovering in his own person such tenderness. That was his most sentimental spot—his humble English origin. In the course of many journeys between Chicago and New York he came to know a Pullman conductor on the Twentieth Century Limited. This man, too, was born in England, and Insull discovered that it was his fondest hope, probably never destined for realization because of a large family, to visit his birthplace. Quite without warning this man one day received a check covering the expenses for a journey abroad for himself and his entire family. It was accompanied by a brief, formal note from Insull.

IN HIS business policies Insull showed flexibility. After the war he reversed his entire policy in the matter of publicity. Before his attitude had been to a certain degree "the public be damned" of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. Under the influence of Bernard J. Mullaney, a former newspaper man and for a long time Insull's director of public relations, Insull rapidly blossomed into a public figure. He inaugurated public stockholders' meetings which were really public. Instead of holding them in a board of directors room with a few business leaders present, he held his meetings in the People's Hall at the gas company. Several thousand persons always crowded in to hear the great man read the report to his stockholders. At the end of the reading he welcomed questions and Mr. Common Citizen got a chance to ask the great Samuel Insull about the policies of the huge corporation in which

Mr. Common Citizen had his eight shares of stock. At these meetings Insull showed patience and decisiveness.

He became avid for publicity. He spoke at conventions and meetings all over the country. He attended innumerable public dinners and banquets. His face became familiar to newspaper readers, the silver-white hair, the silver-white mustache, his expression, even when smiling, somehow belligerent.

He had the power to win loyalty or at any rate respect and awe. Thousands of his employees, great and small, from the stock brokers whose fortunes he made to the switchboard operators, have lost their savings in the Insull collapse. And yet it is true that there are few to denounce him even now.

In 1899, when he was 40, he married Margaret Bird, better known under her stage name of Gladys Wallis. She was beautiful, distinguished and charming. In 1901 Samuel Insull Jr. was born. His only child has ever since occupied an important position in Insull's life. The father has planned for the day when the son should take command of the Insull companies. The boy's life was from the first directed to that end. At Yale he took a course in electrical engineering and then returned to Chicago to learn the family business. The son was expected to follow in the footsteps of the father. It was the custom of the elder Insull to work from 12 to 14 hours a day. He customarily left Libertyville on the 7:18 train for the city. Frequently when he had finished a full day at his offices on the top floor of the Commonwealth Edison building, he went to the offices of the Chicago opera company for two or three hours more of work.

Never in his life has Insull taken a drink—it is, he says, the one hard and fast rule of his life, the result of a pledge extracted from him by his mother. Neither has Samuel Insull Jr. ever taken a drink. But nevertheless in the Insull homes there are well-stocked cellars, and often at dinner parties for small club or business groups it was Insull who fur-

nished from his private stock the ingredients to make dinner table conversation more lively. Nor was there ever a dearth of liquor at the Electrical Club, high up in the new opera building, an organization which in many ways Insull dominated.

When Insull Jr. came out of school, his father gave him a group of somewhat disjointed Indiana power companies and told him to do something with them.

LA SALLE street laughed—just a plaything for the kid to keep him busy. But these scoffers observed in 1929 that this same group of utilities, become highly profitable, formed the nucleus around which was organized Midland United. Later Insull Sr. gave Insull Jr. a moribund interurban line between Chicago and South Bend, Indiana, and told him to see what he could do with that.

Here young Insull had the sterling example of his papa, who had taken the interurban line to Milwaukee as a weak and feeble property and had made of it a conspicuous success. In very short order the younger Insull had outstripped his father's success. It should be added, however, that Junior—which is the name his father's closest friends call Samuel—had as his tutor Britton I. Budd, one of the most hard-boiled of the Insull lieutenants. Budd had taken part in the reorganization of the North Shore Line to Milwaukee, with "the boss."

So there were vice-chairmanships and vice-presidencies for Junior. He sat on many boards of directors. His slight, active figure and serious face, with the glasses with narrow steel rims, became almost as familiar in the various Insull offices around Chicago as that of his father. When he married Adelaide Lyman Pierce the elder Insull made him a present of a corner of his 4300-acre estate, near Libertyville, an hour and 15 minutes from Chicago.

And on that corner of a thousand or so acres, Insull took the greatest joy in creating a sizeable artificial lake and a sizeable island in the artificial lake—the work of Insull engineers. And on that is-

nel. Gosh! It makes me laugh. You see, I was just making it up, and everyone went and believed me. Gosh. Can you beat it?"

She was, he saw, appalled. "Making it up?" she murmured. "Why, Arthur Denny, you mean to say that you deliberately played a joke on everybody?"

"It looks like it," said Arthur. "Arthur," she said, "do you know, all along I had an idea that you were. That's one of the reasons I told people. I told almost everyone!" Her laughter shook out, clear and exultant. "Why, how perfectly gorgeous! Arthur, wait until we see their faces!"

Arthur's hammering heart unexpectedly eased. "Gosh, yes," he agreed gratefully. "The darn saps!"

"Well, was she mad?" his Uncle George inquired when he returned. "She seemed to think I did it just for a joke on everyone," Arthur admitted, a little dazed. "No, she thought it was funny."

"The same thought came to me," Uncle George remarked. "Arthur, I have always underestimated you."

People, Arthur found, were not so mad as he had expected. It appeared that almost everyone hadn't believed it anyway. Arthur and the Bowen girl had tried to make fools of everyone, the young rascals.

"Arthur," his Aunt Martha said, "to think you told me all that about your underclothes! I wouldn't be at all surprised," she sighed, "if your Uncle George had suggested it to you."

"No," he said. "He didn't. I sort of thought it up myself."

"Just a moment," she said. "I have something for you." "Gee," said Arthur, getting whiter. "My board exams, I bet."

"You passed them all," said Aunt Martha. "I was pleased."

"Gosh!" said Arthur. "Eighty-four in French! Say, excuse me a minute, will you?"

"Where are you going?" protested Aunt Martha. "Over to tell Marnie," he shouted.

There followed a long instant's pause, and abruptly the door opened again, admitting Arthur. "Listen," he said, somewhat embarrassed, "I guess maybe I'd better take that paper. I mean, it's all written down there and signed."

Eaton acting for himself or was he only a puppet for Morgan? That was the question that must have troubled Insull through the perilous years from 1928 to 1931. Always this menacing shadow in the East, this shadow across his empire. And the whispers, the rumors that ran like fire through dry grass.

Eaton, it is said, succeeded in giving Insull the impression that Morgan wanted to buy out his (Eaton's) interest in the Insull companies. That was what Insull feared. In 1930 he determined to banish once for all this specter, this unendurable affront to his position. He borrowed \$70,000,000 from the banks and he went to Cleveland and paid Eaton a price for his holdings that represented a profit to Eaton of approximately \$20,000,000, for even through 1930 the stocks of the Insull companies had held up so well that the low for that year was \$220.

To secure the loan that brought about the purchase and to secure other loans Insull pledged a large part of his own stock in the Insull holding companies. The rise in the stock market in 1930 gave him a confidence that subsequent events show was unjustified. He thought the depression was over. The remainder of the story is quickly told. It is written in ticker tape, the downward sagging line of market values. The two super-holding companies gradually were sapped of all value. And nearer and nearer came the time when the stocks which the bankers held as collateral would no longer cover the face of the loans. There were frantic conferences with bankers in New York, endless trips between the two cities.

But the bankers were not inclined to be lenient. In the past Insull had given orders. Now the bankers were not prepared to listen to his pleading. Before he had been a dictator. They did not recognize him in the new role of distressed friend.

It is not the fortune that he has lost—estimated at the peak at \$200,000,000—that has floored him. It is not the estate at Libertyville, which must go to the creditors. It is not that he must

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THE little people on the sidelines looked for a scrap. Whatever basis there may have been at that time for these rumors, it was true that large blocks of stock in the Insull companies were being absorbed by a financial power outside the Insull circle.

To insure his control, Insull organized two new super-holding companies to hold the holding companies that already held the power units which Insull controlled. These were Insull Utility Investments and the Corporation Securities Company of Chicago. At the magic sound of the Insull name the public responded with millions of dollars. In these holding companies the Insulls sought to concentrate control of their vast empire. Insull knew now that Eaton was. It was Cyrus S. Eaton of Cleveland, financier. But was

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Toy Talkie

by Walter Quermann

BENT ON ENTERING FRANCE

This is a game that can be played by any child. All that is needed are scissors, paste and some cardboard. The directions for playing "Toy Talkie" are given at the bottom of the game.

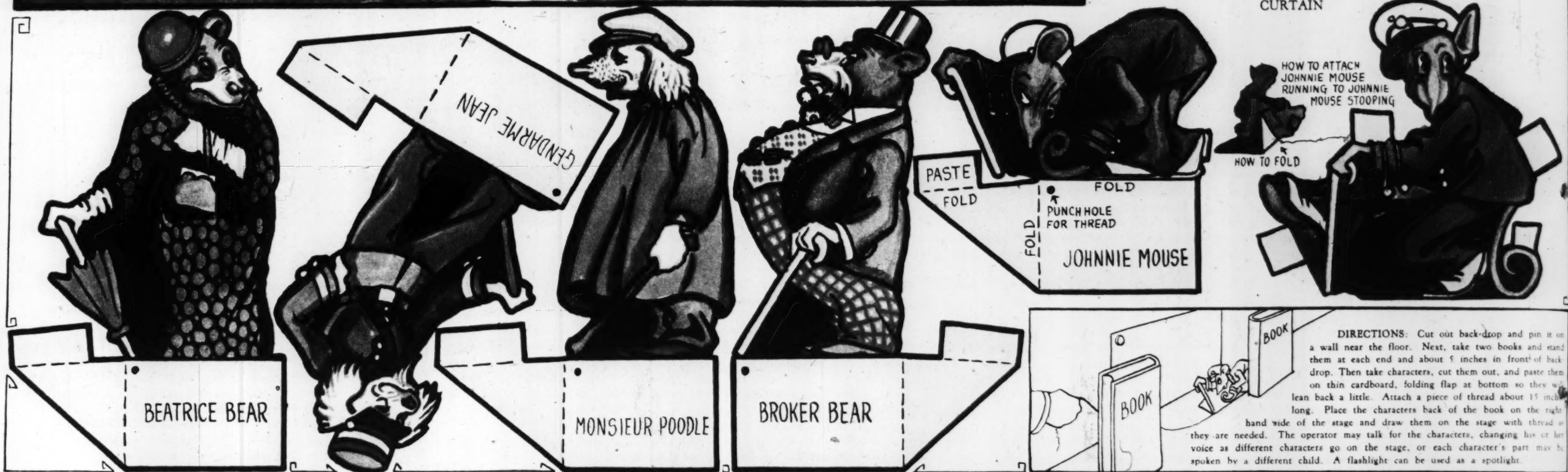
THE PLAYERS

JOHNNIE MOUSE—An American vagabond.
GENDARME JEAN—An officer of the law.
BROKER BEAR—An American tourist.
BEATRICE BEAR—Broker Bear's daughter.
MONSIEUR POODLE—Who straightens out Johnnie Mouse.

THE PLAY BEGINS

(Johnnie Mouse enters, badly bent.)
JOHNNIE MOUSE—So this is Calais in France. I traveled all the way from London doubled up in a trunk, and now I can't straighten up. I surely got a break in the customs office. When they opened the trunk I jumped out and ran. They chased me, but I escaped. (He leaves, and Beatrice Bear, Gendarme Jean and Broker Bear enter, talking.)
BROKER BEAR—Those crazy customs officials think I was trying to smuggle the fellow into France. Now I will have to see your chief of police?
GENDARME JEAN—Et es best, monsieur.
BEATRICE BEAR—I think I will look about and see the town.
BROKER BEAR—All right. (He and Gendarme Jean leave and Johnnie Mouse enters, still bent over.)
BEATRICE BEAR—Aren't you the fellow who came over in my father's trunk?
JOHNNIE MOUSE—Yes, mam. I'm sorry I threw out some of your father's clothes to make room for myself.
BEATRICE BEAR—Oh, that was all right. It will be fun shopping in Paris.
JOHNNIE MOUSE—I wish someone would help me straighten up. (He leaves and Monsieur Poodle enters.)
BEATRICE BEAR—Pardon me, but would you help that poor fellow, who was here a moment ago, to straighten up?
MONSIEUR POODLE—Wee, wee. (He leaves and Broker Bear enters.)
BROKER BEAR—That confounded mouse. (Monsieur Poodle enters.)
MONSIEUR POODLE—I kick Monsieur Mouse. I jump on him. Now he is straight.
BEATRICE BEAR—Mercy, how rough.
BROKER BEAR—Ah, a man after my own heart. (They leave and Johnnie Mouse enters.)
JOHNNIE MOUSE—That crazy Frenchman straightened me up. And now I'm going straight to Paris.

CURTAIN



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Next week: The Cafe de la Pup.



Next week: Carl Randall.

Sunday Magazine—St. Louis Post-Dispatch—July 3, 1932.

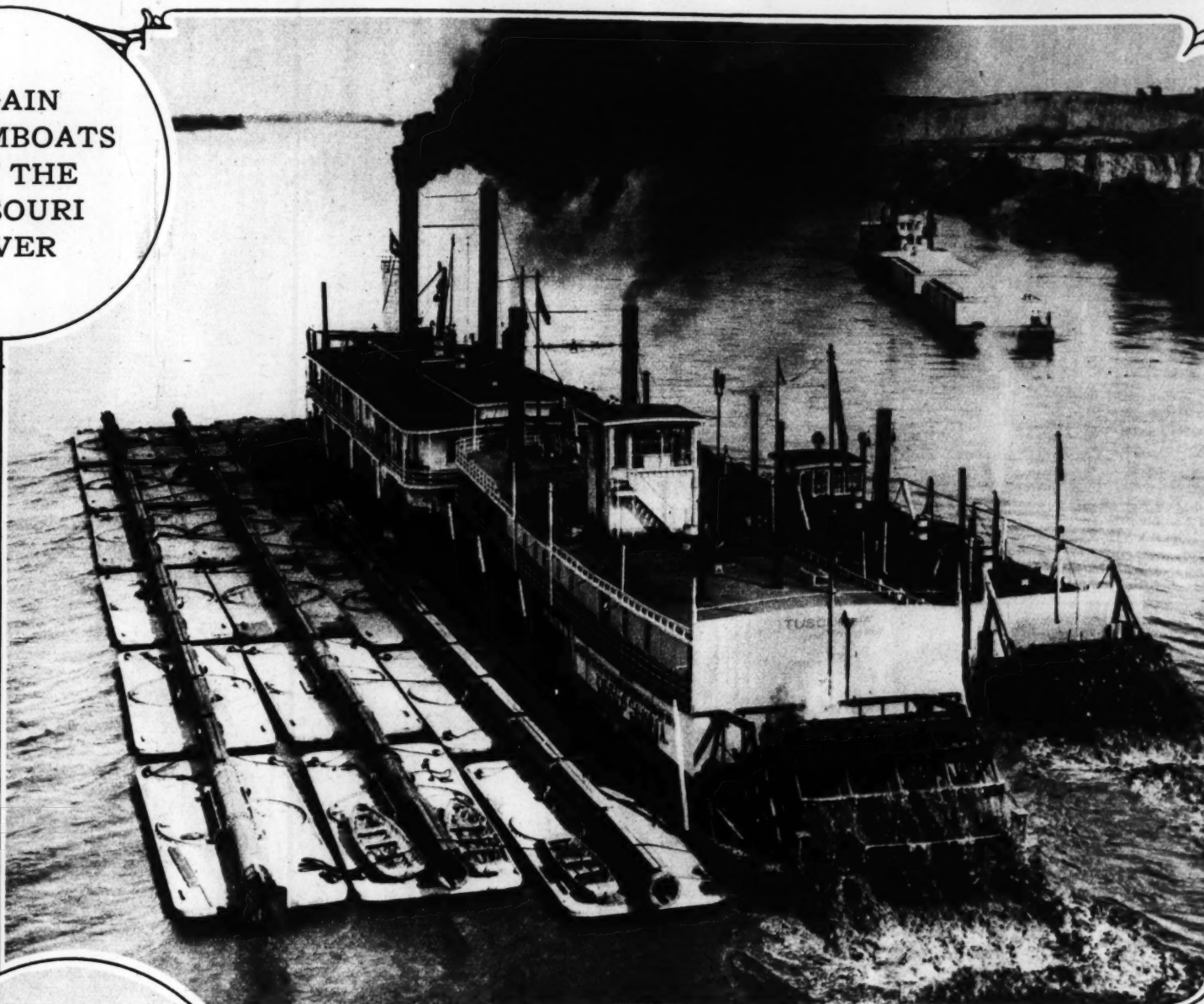
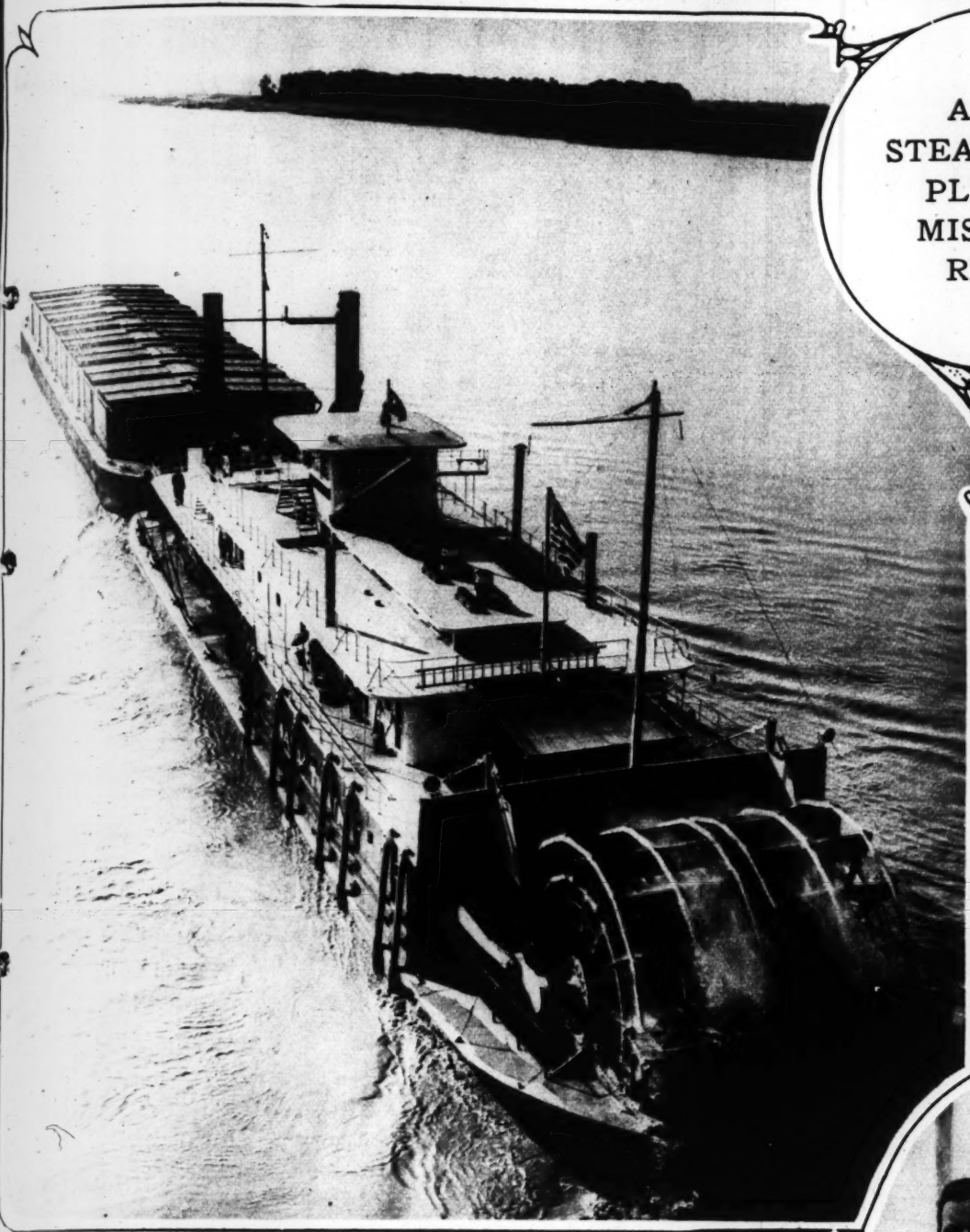
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TEMPORARY H Stroubel of Roch crans who had m

ST. LOUIS POST - DISPATCH ROTOGRAVURE PICTURE SECTION

JULY 3, 1932

AGAIN
STEAMBOATS
PLY THE
MISSOURI
RIVER



The Mark Twain leaving St. Charles on its way to Kansas City, carrying Secretary of War Hurley and army engineers on trip of inspection after completion of six-foot channel, made to restore river traffic which almost ceased half a century ago. —By Post-Dispatch staff photographer.

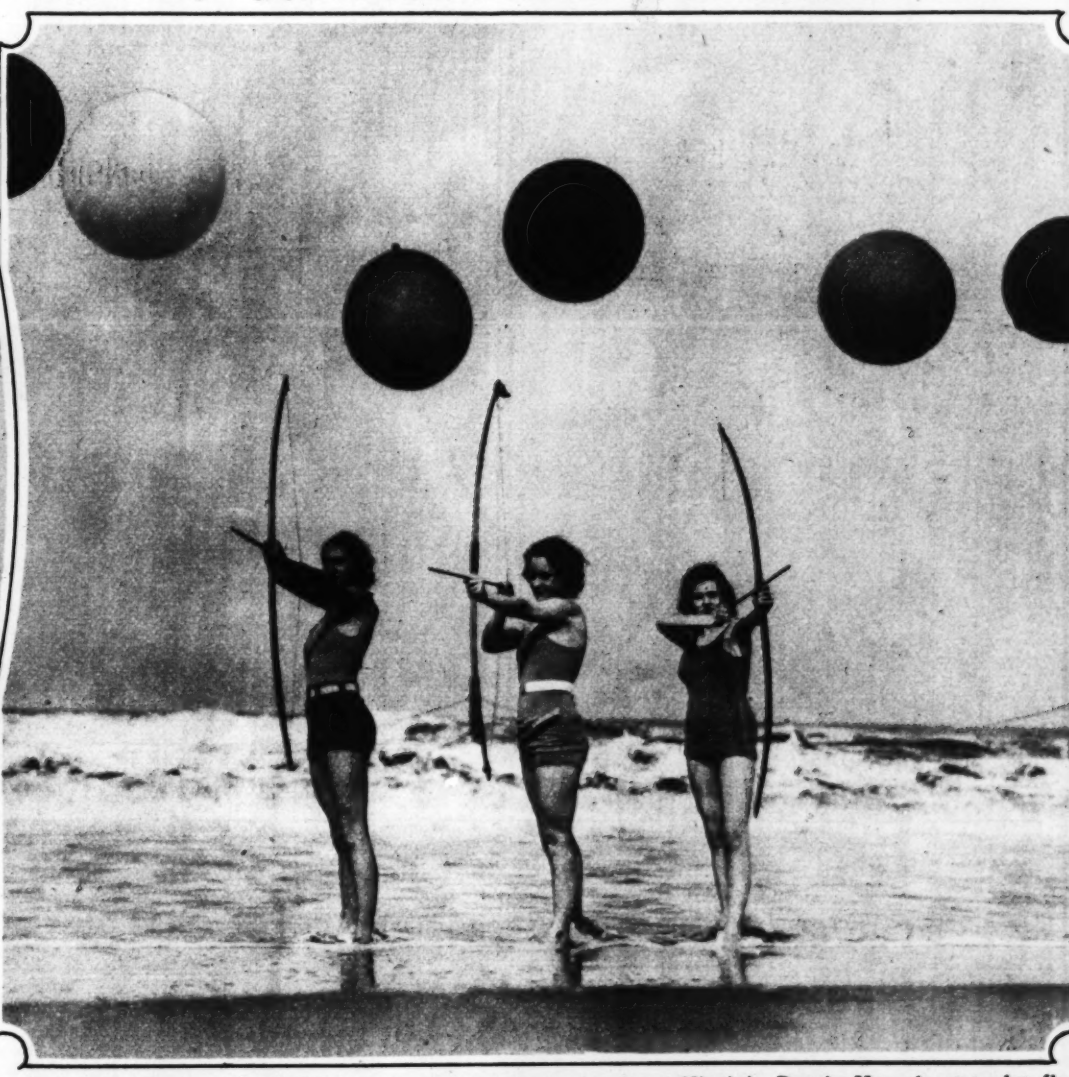


ANOTHER OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP FOR SARAZEN—Victor in the recent British golf tournament is seen here receiving trophy emblematic of his latest triumph, the American Open, played at Meadowbrook Country Club, Long Island.

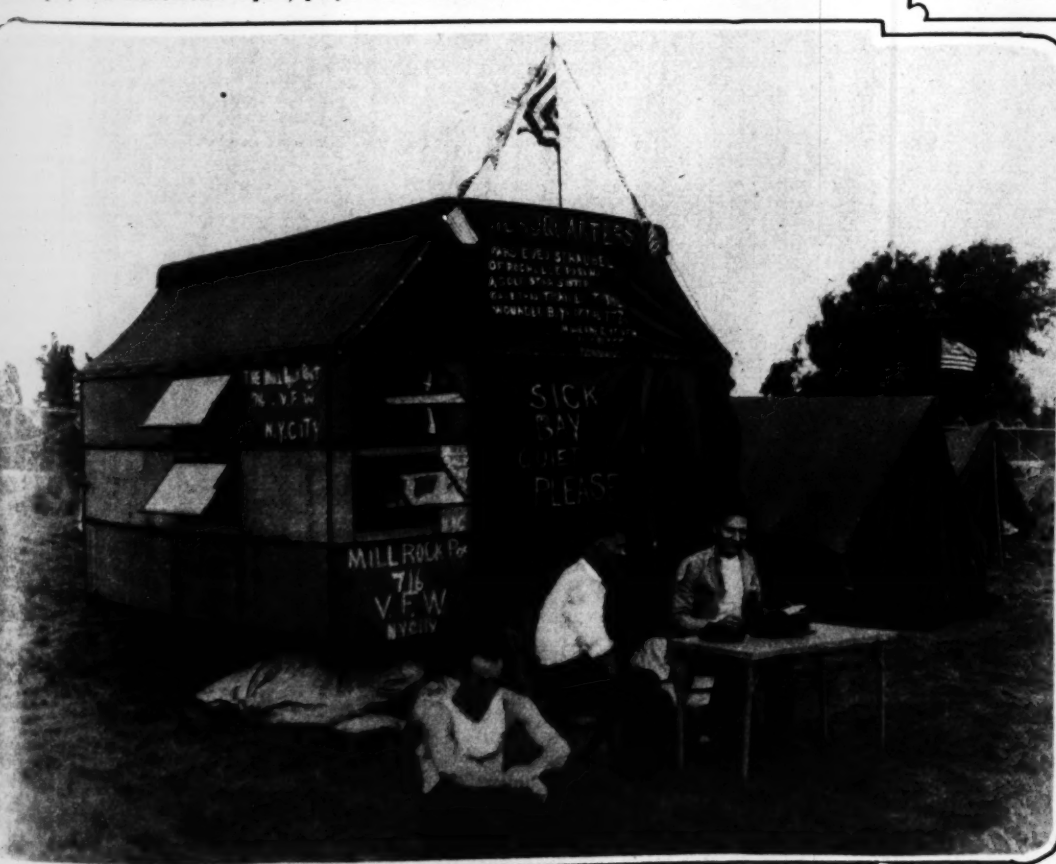


Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, on left, and Major-General T. Q. Ashburn, head of the Inland Waterways Corporation, as they left St. Louis on tour of inspection.

Still on the job—two of the boats used by army engineers to deepen and widen the channel in the Missouri River photographed on way to a new location. —By Post-Dispatch staff photographer.



BALLOONS FOR TARGETS—Pretty archers on the sands of Virginia Beach, Va., about to let fly their arrows aimed at line of balloons which has just passed over, with another line about to follow.



TEMPORARY HOSPITAL IN BONUS CAMP—This equipment was donated by Mrs. E. J. Stroubel of Rochelle Park, N. J., when she heard of the plight of some of the World War veterans who had marched to Washington to ask for special legislation by Congress.



START OF MOTORBOAT RACE, Creve Coeur Lake, at regatta held last Sunday. —By Post-Dispatch staff photographer.



ENGLISH GIRLS STILL PREFER CRICKET—At left, Constance Mary Edge, "demon bowler" and captain of the victorious Cadbury team. She stands nearly six feet high. Right, a batswoman is seen as a friend helps her with pads and leg armor.



ANOTHER INTERESTING BABY IN THE ST. LOUIS ZOO—Leopard recently born in Forest Park. Its size may be estimated by comparison with the hand of the keeper who is holding the animal on his knee.

—By Post-Dispatch staff photographer



COLORS AND DESIGNS ARE VIVID AGAIN—On left, Ruth Renick wearing hostess dress, form fitting, made of rose pattern material with long sleeves; right, pajama ensemble of bright green crepe. An Eton jacket completes the costume.



Mrs. Nah-Thle-Tle, 109-year-old Apache woman of Lawton, Ok., probably the oldest of the Indian race on the American continent.



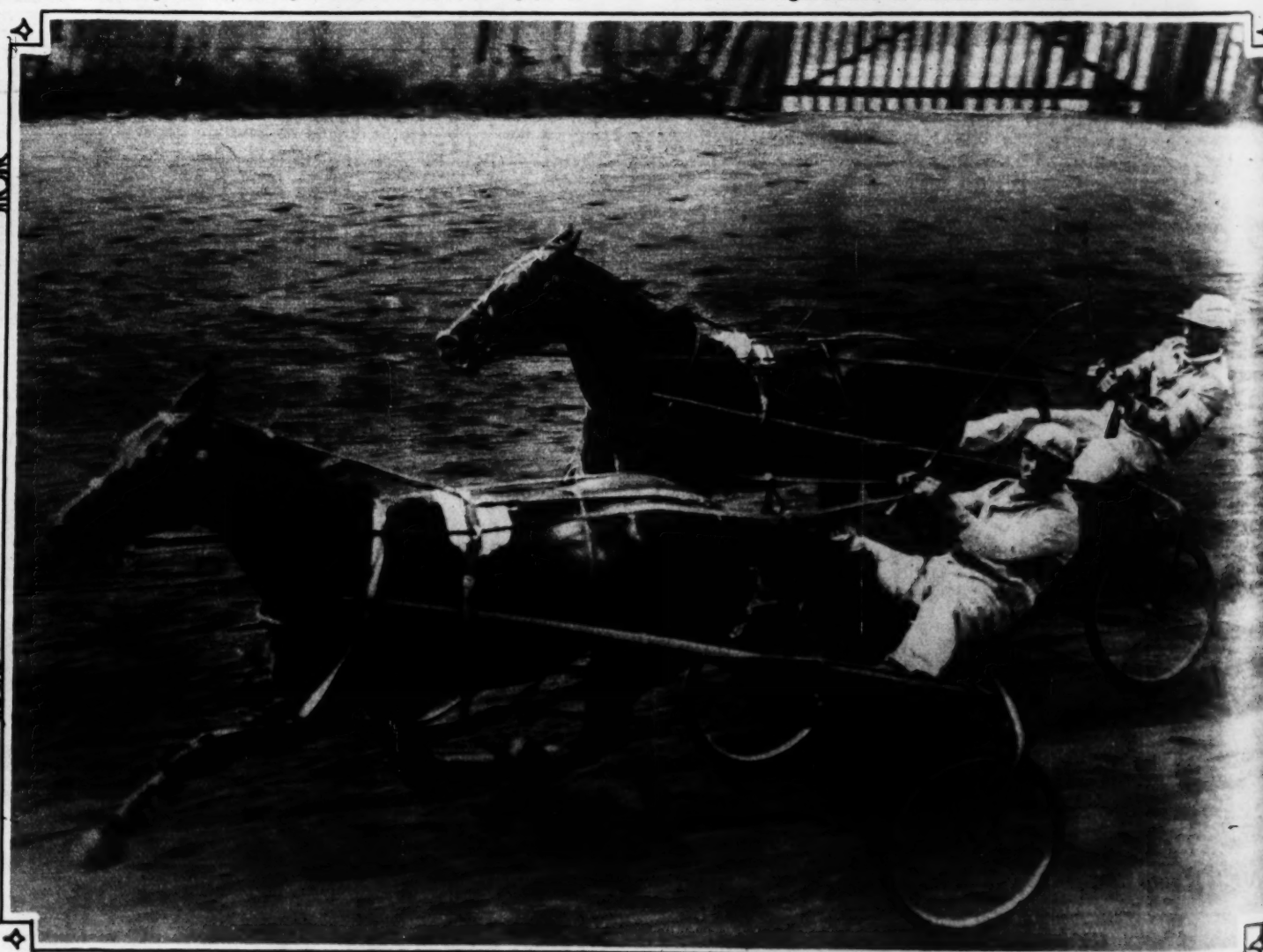
PRANK OF SOME TOURIST—This pipe, four feet long, hangs out from the lips of Old Stonyface on a road near Napa, Cal.



ANOTHER HOLLYWOOD ROMANCE—Jean Harlow, original "platinum blonde" of the movies, and her fiancé, Paul Bern, who have filed legal notice of intention to wed.



HEALTH AND THRIFT GARDENS IN ST. LOUIS—Above, scene at Tower Grove and Magnolia avenues, and below at Kingshighway and San Francisco avenues, showing St. Louisans making good use of the land acquired through the efforts of Julius A. Baer for the use of citizens who have found it profitable to raise their own vegetables this summer.

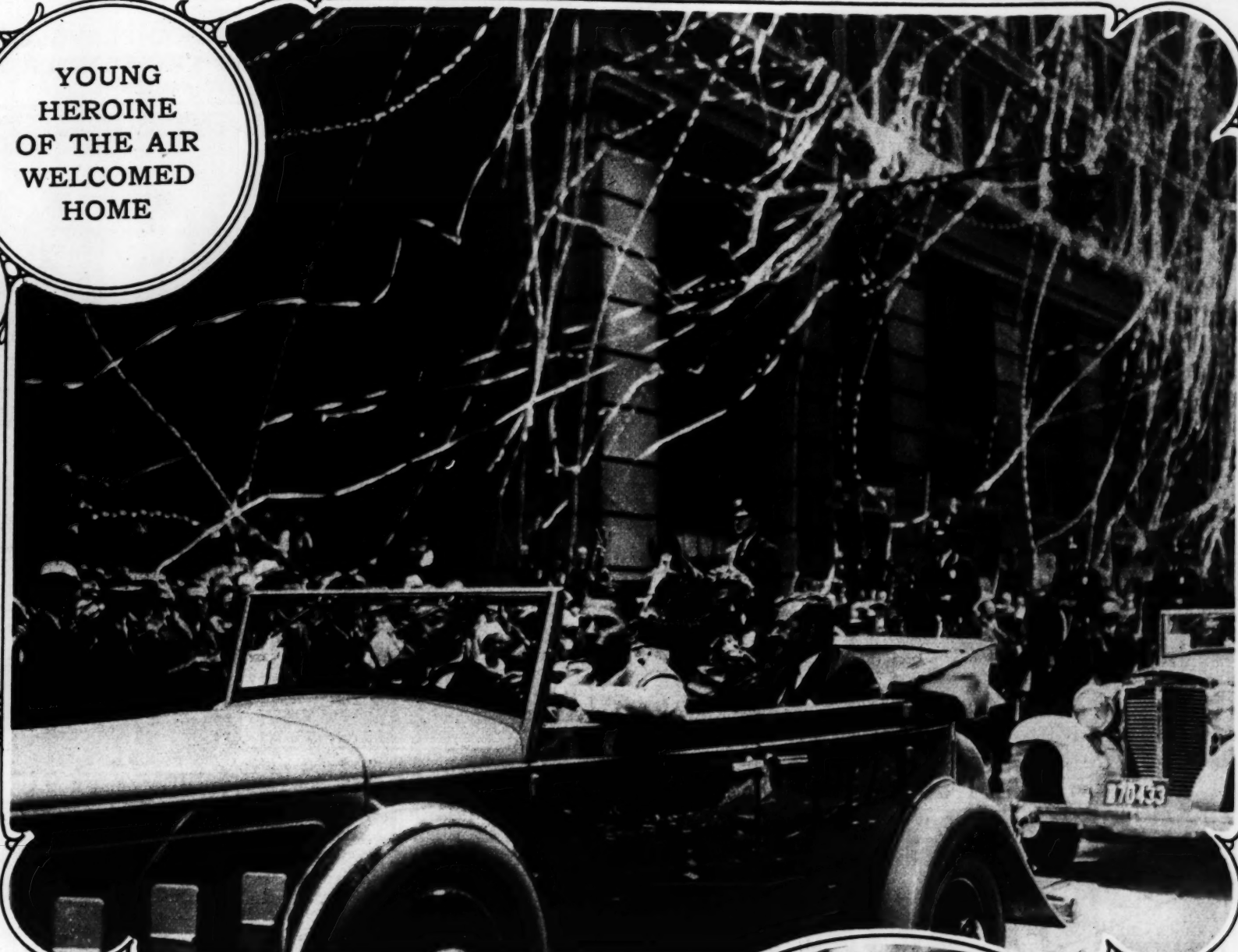


MODERN CHARIOTEERS—Trotting horses competing in race at Greenford, England.

Amelia Earhart when Broadway showers of tickets shouting friendly

A SERMON IN cent temple of Romans in honor 2000 years before

YOUNG
HEROINE
OF THE AIR
WELCOMED
HOME

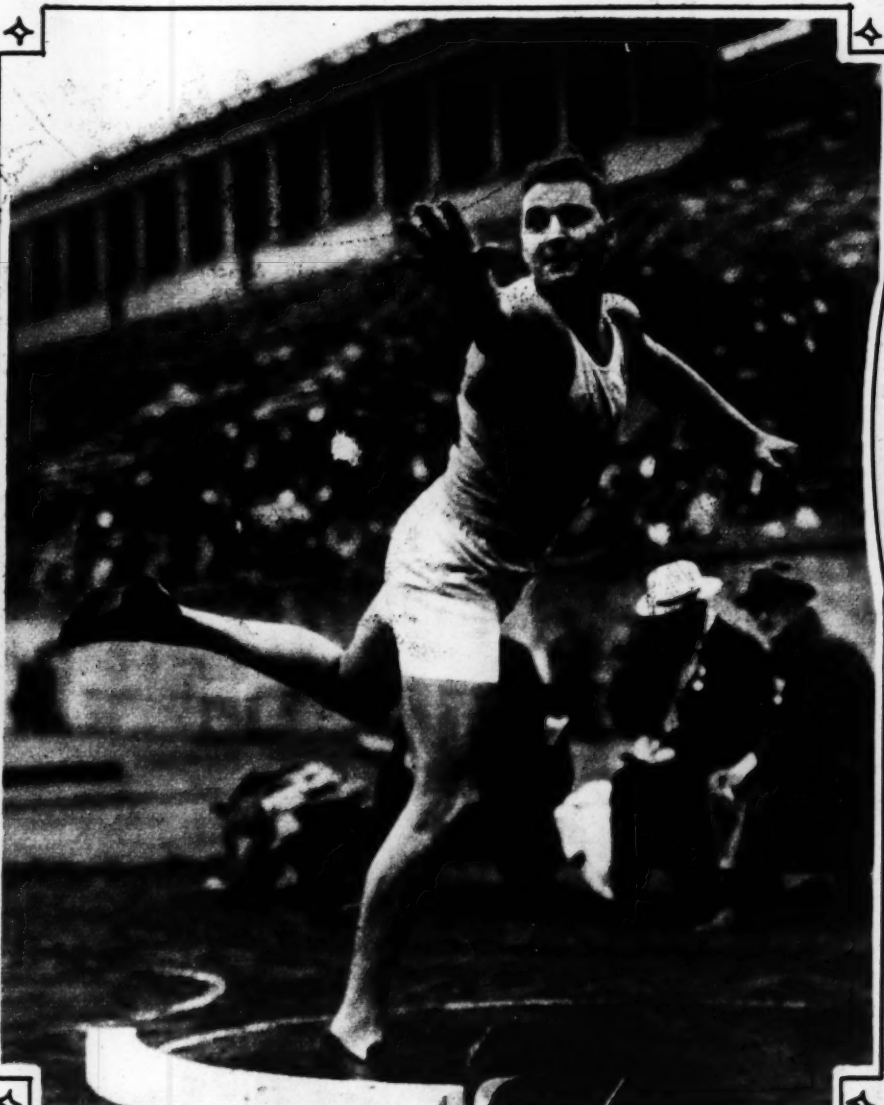


Amelia Earhart Putnam smiling at start of parade in New York City when Broadway gave her a typical Manhattan greeting—police escort, showers of ticker tape, and cheering multitudes lining sidewalks and shouting friendly words from skyscraper windows.

On the way up Broadway to the City Hall for an official greeting—Amelia Earhart Putnam, escorted by Charles L. Lawrence, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, riding through clouds of confetti and paper tape to celebrate return from Europe of the daring aviatrix who made solo flight from Newfoundland to Ireland.



ASERMON IN STONES—All that remains of the once magnificent temple of Castor and Pollux at Girgenti, Sicily, built by the Romans in honor of the twin sons of Leda, "Lads of Zeus," nearly 2000 years before America was discovered.



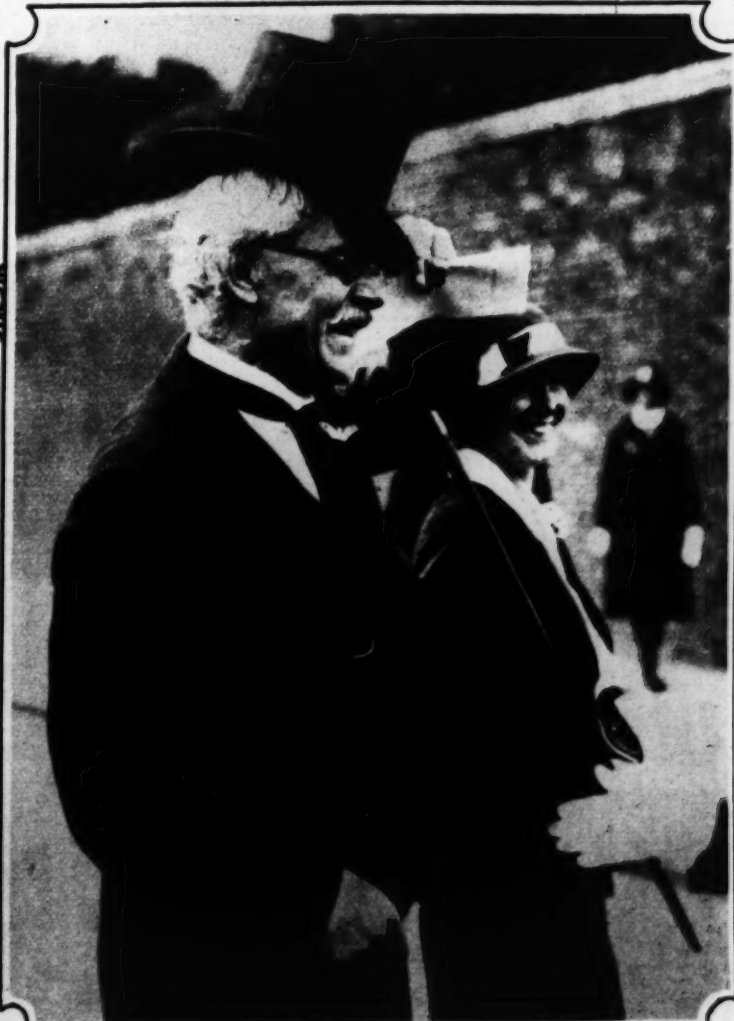
BREAKS WORLD RECORD—Snapshot of Leo Sexton of the New York Athletic Club, as he put the shot 52 feet 8 1/4 inches, in the Harvard Stadium last month. The best previous record was held in Germany.



HOME WITH THE CUP THEY WON IN ENGLAND—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and Miss Sarah Palfrey with the Wightman trophy captured by their skill on the tennis courts.



VENICE HOLDS ITS WATER CARNIVAL AGAIN—Scene as beautiful barges and their costumed crews proceeded slowly along the Grand Canal after passing under the bridge of Rialto.



A PREMIER IN JOVIAL MOOD—Ramsay MacDonald with his daughter, Isabel, from a photograph made at the unveiling of the memorial to Queen Alexandria, mother of King George V, unveiled recently at Marlborough House.

THE DAY THE PUBLIC SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS WERE OPENED FOR THE SUMMER

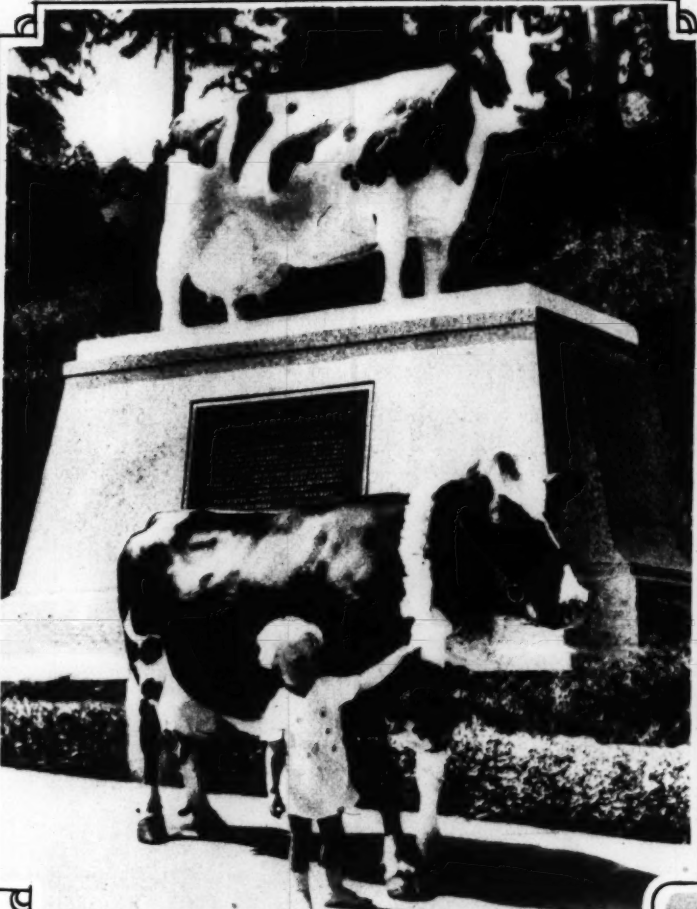
—By Post-Dispatch staff photographer.



Volleyball at Gardenville School.



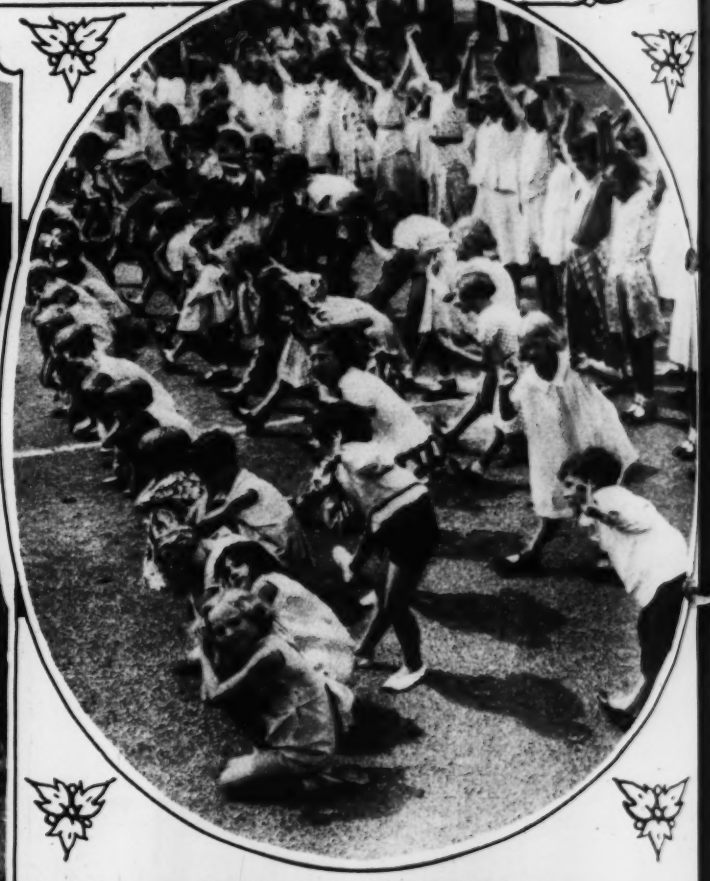
Story telling hour at Rose Fanning School.



ROYALTY OF THE DAIRY HERDS—Carnation Prospect Veeman standing before monument erected in honor of her grandmother, near Seattle. Both have records of averaging 100 pounds of milk daily for a year. The present champion has given her own weight in milk in 13 days.



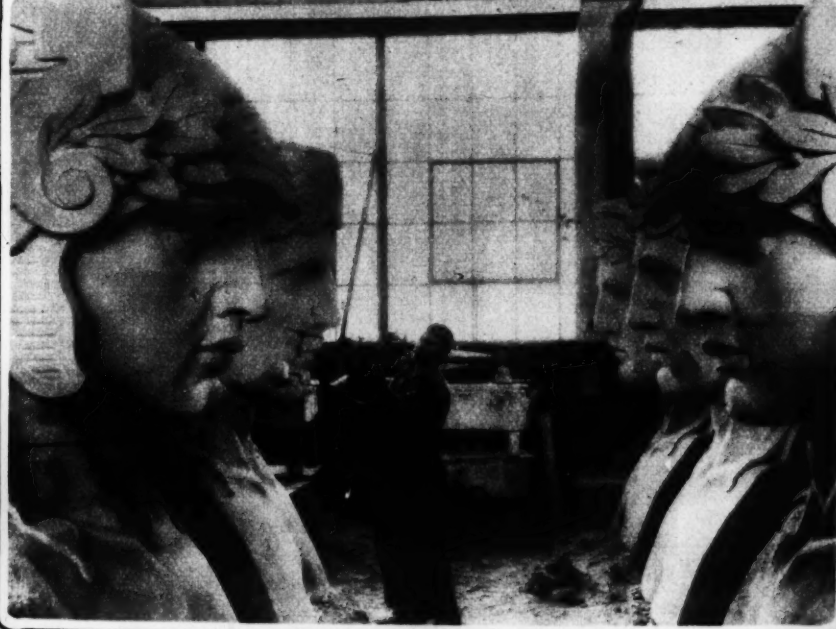
Baseball at Oak Hill School.



Dancing class at Oak Hill School.



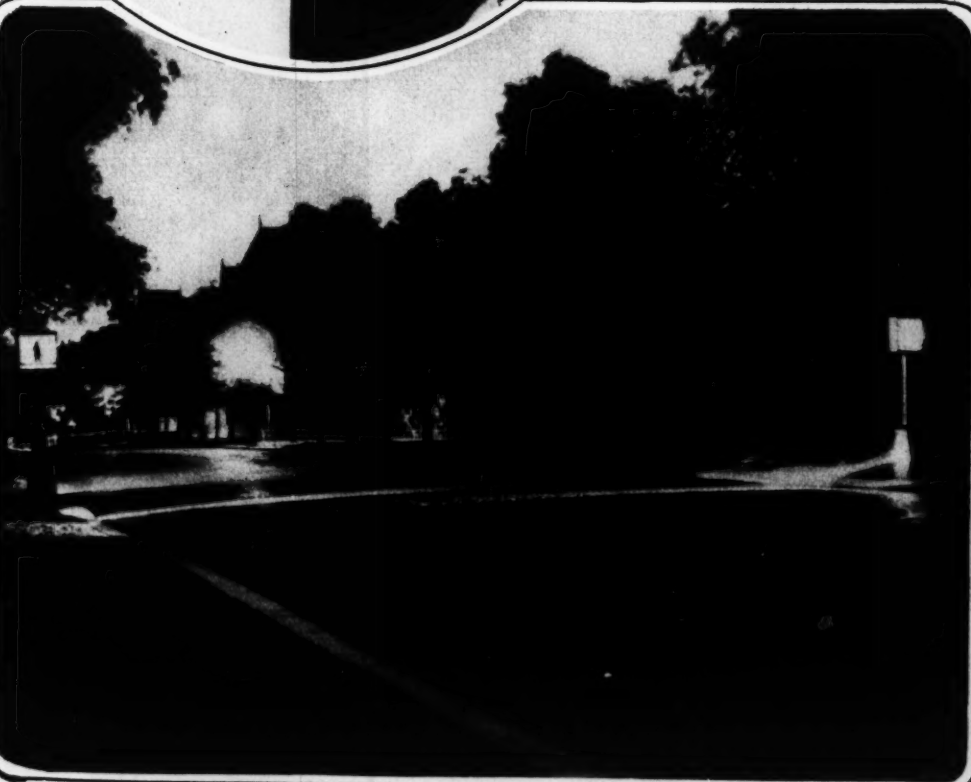
JOHANN STRAUSS, grandson of the waltz king, conducting a rehearsal in Vienna.



GIANTS TO GUARD BRIDGE—Placed on pylons, each 32 feet in height, these classic countenances will look down upon the entrances to highway structure which will link the east and west ends of Cleveland, O. John Youngman, sculptor, is shown at work on one of the heads.



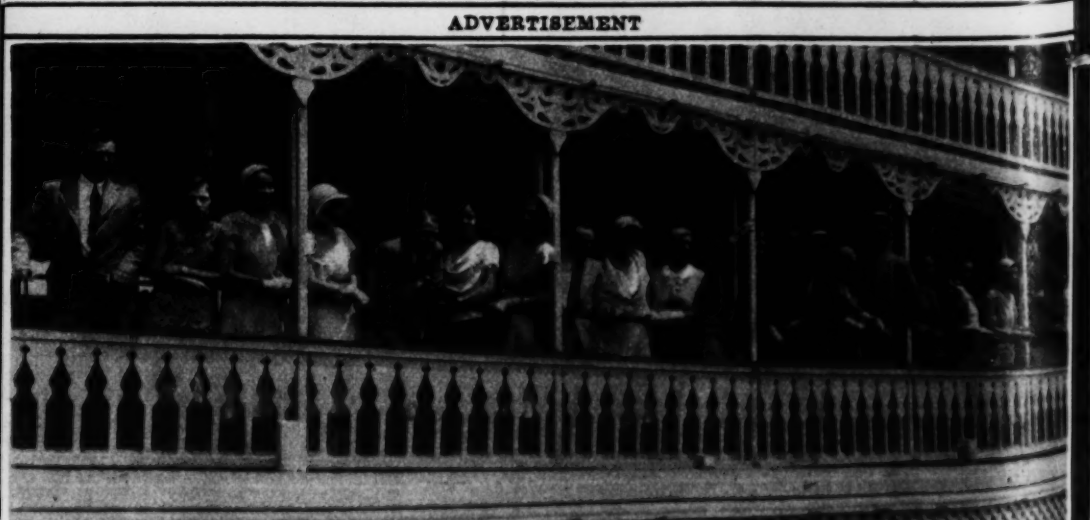
BRIDE IS ALSO TRAINER—Vic Williams, 200-meter star, practicing for the Olympic, with his wife of a week officiating as starter.



AN AID TO PEDESTRIANS—In Paris suburb electric lights have been installed to throw a powerful beam across the street to indicate a path for those who wish to cross and warn motorists who may be approaching of need for caution.



COOLIE HAT FOR THE BEACH—Una Merkel gets an idea from China and wears the hat shown above when ready for the surf.



WAVING GOOD-BYE TO ST. LOUIS—Leaving the dock is always a thrilling moment for the pleasure-seekers on the big Excursion Steamers J. B. and St. Paul as they depart for a day's outing on the cool, scenic Mississippi.

8 PAGES
OF
FUN

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

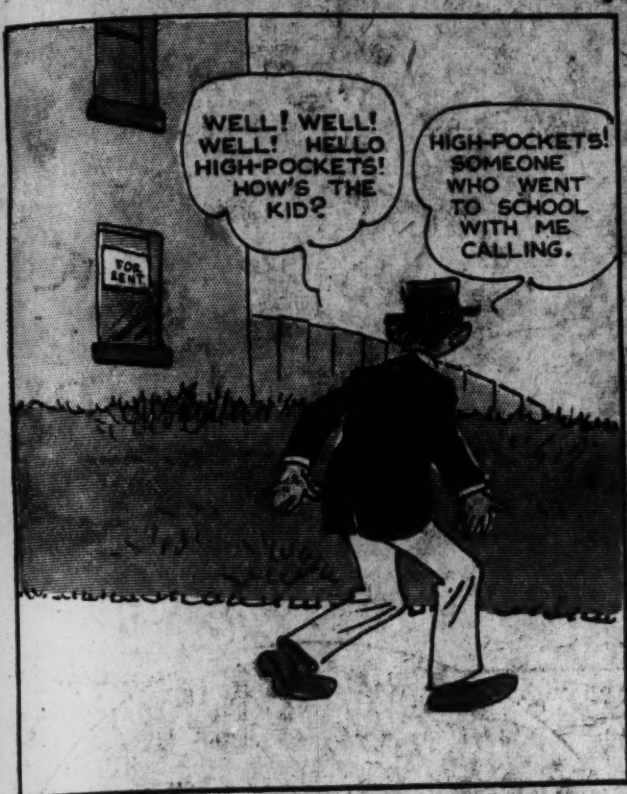
ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 3, 1932

TWO
COMIC
SECTIONS

THE BUNGLE FAMILY

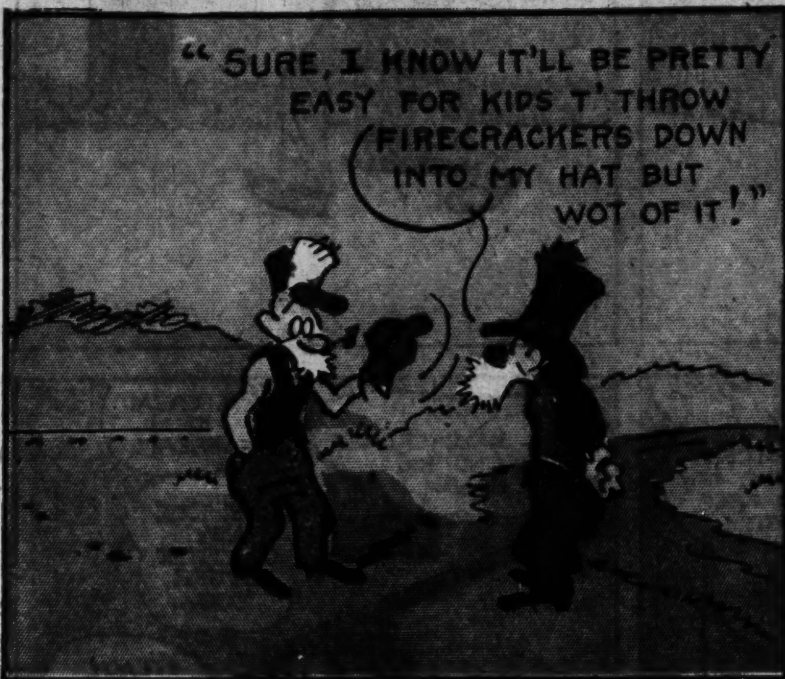
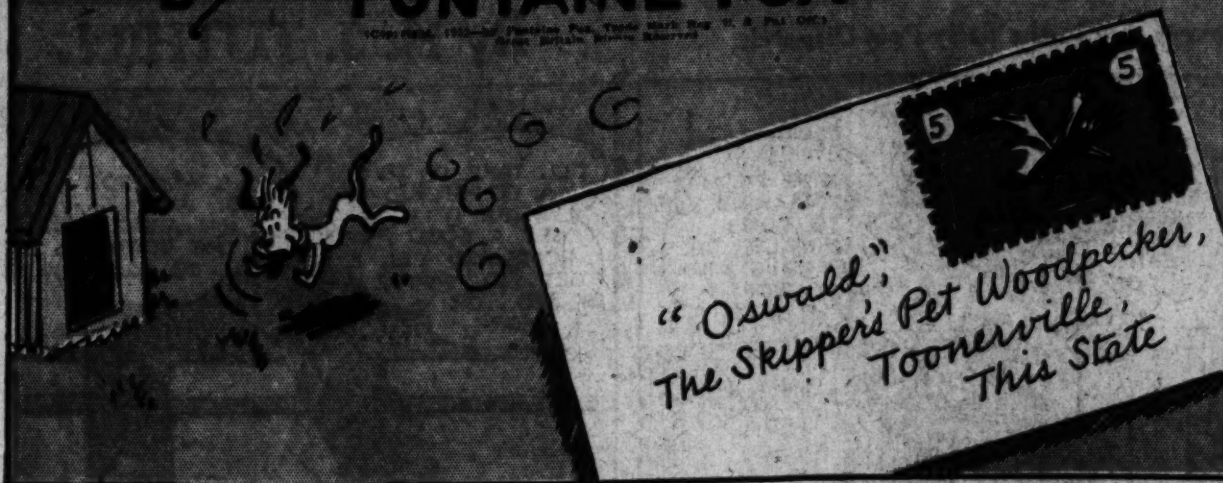
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By H. J. TUTHILL



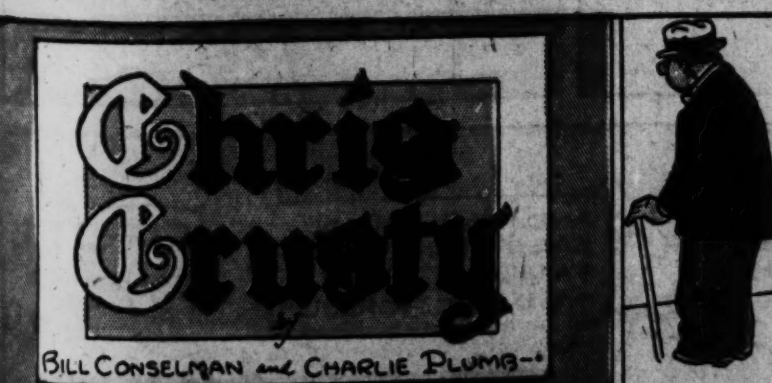
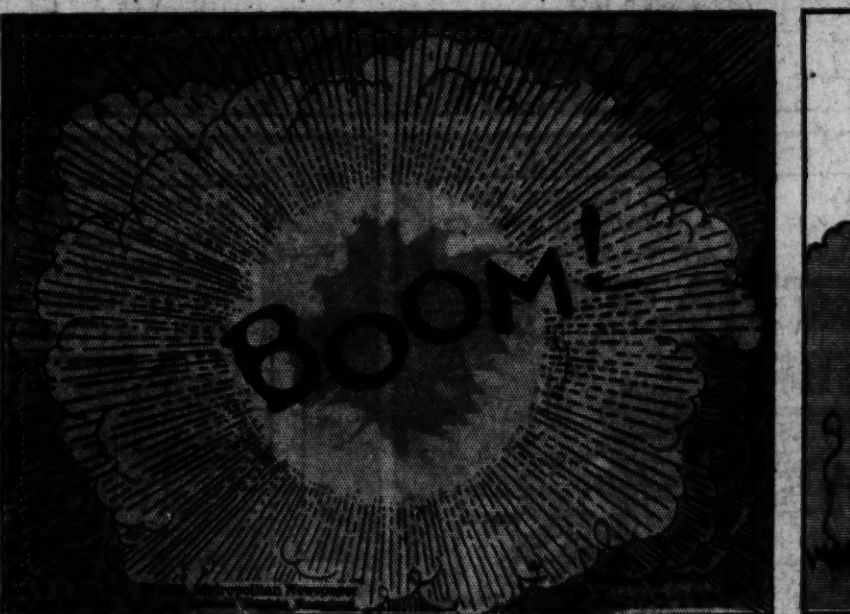
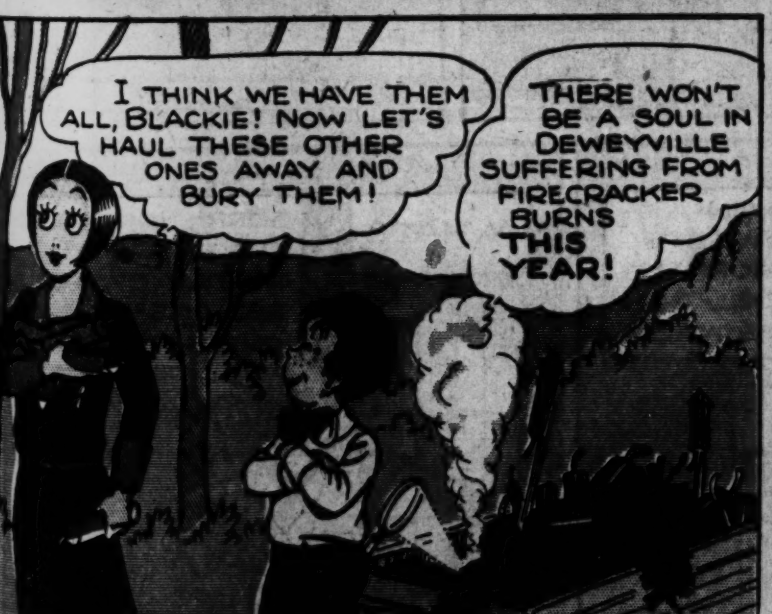
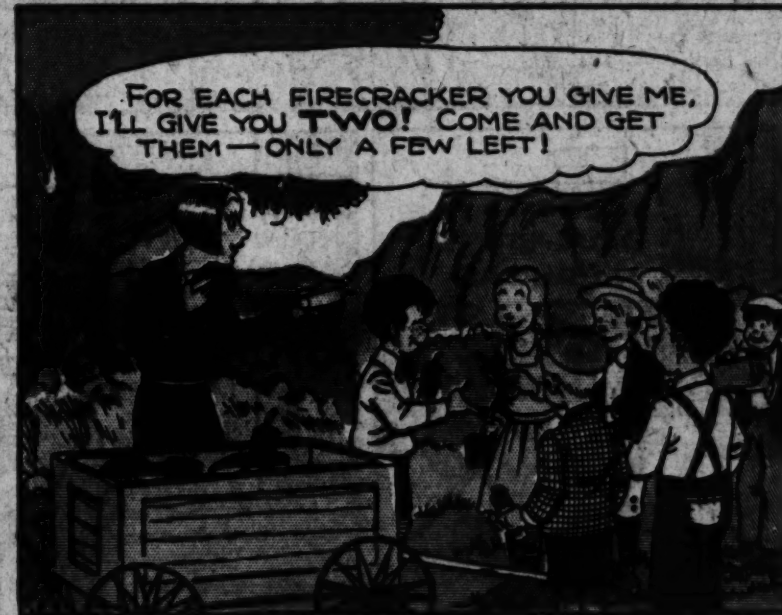
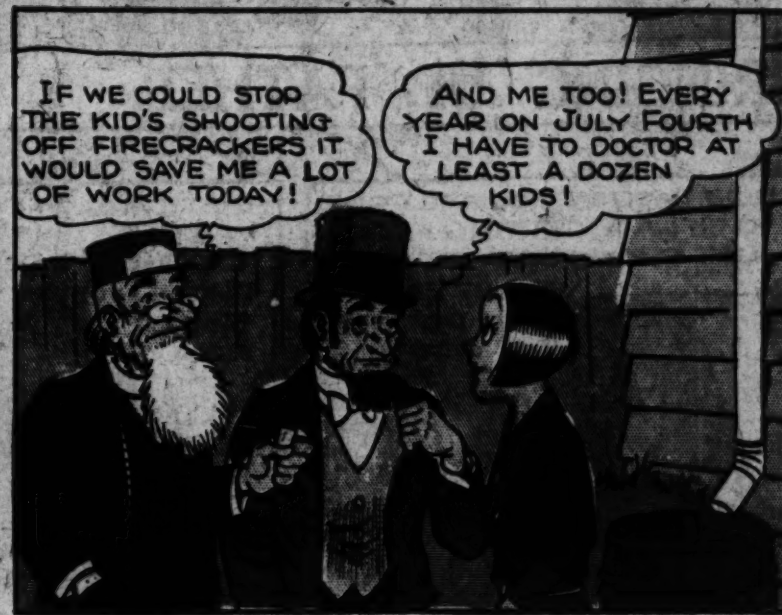
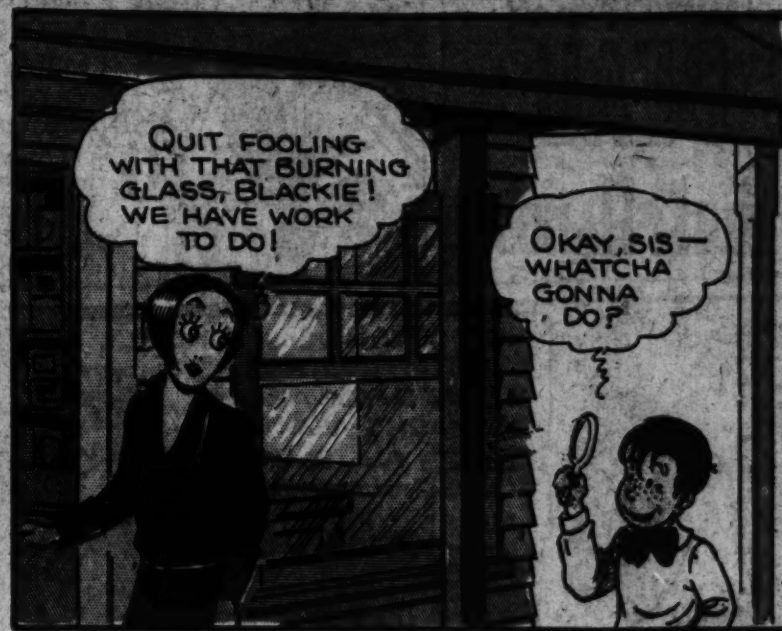
TOONERVILLE FOLKS

BY FONTAINE FOX



LITTLE STANLEY





**BRINGING UP FATHER**

This comic appears every day in the daily Post-Dispatch

By **McMANUS**

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SECOND SECTION

ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 3, 1932

SECOND
SECTION

POPEYE

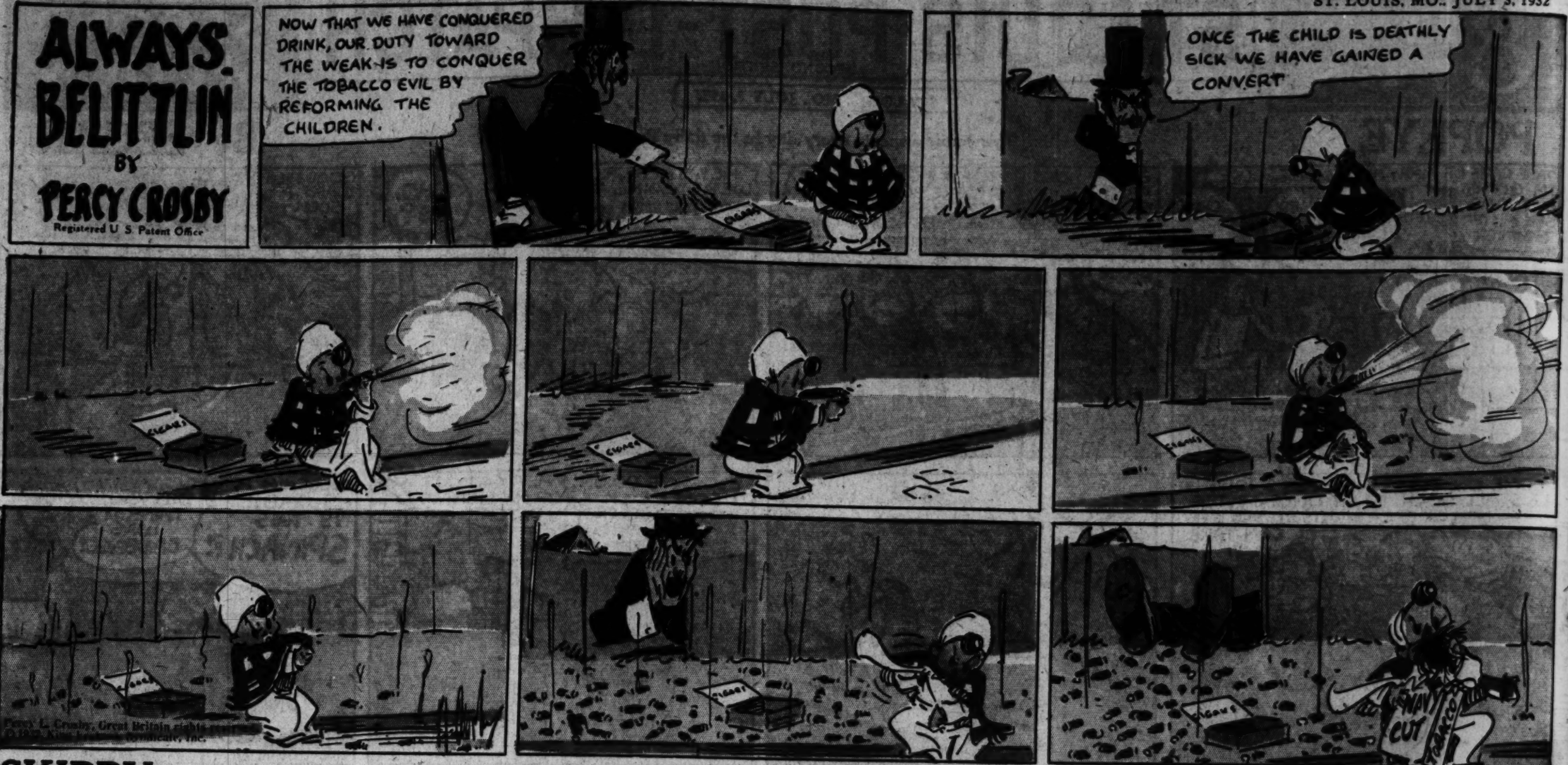
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By SEGAR



**ALWAYS
BELITTLE**
BY
PERCY CROSBY
Registered U. S. Patent Office

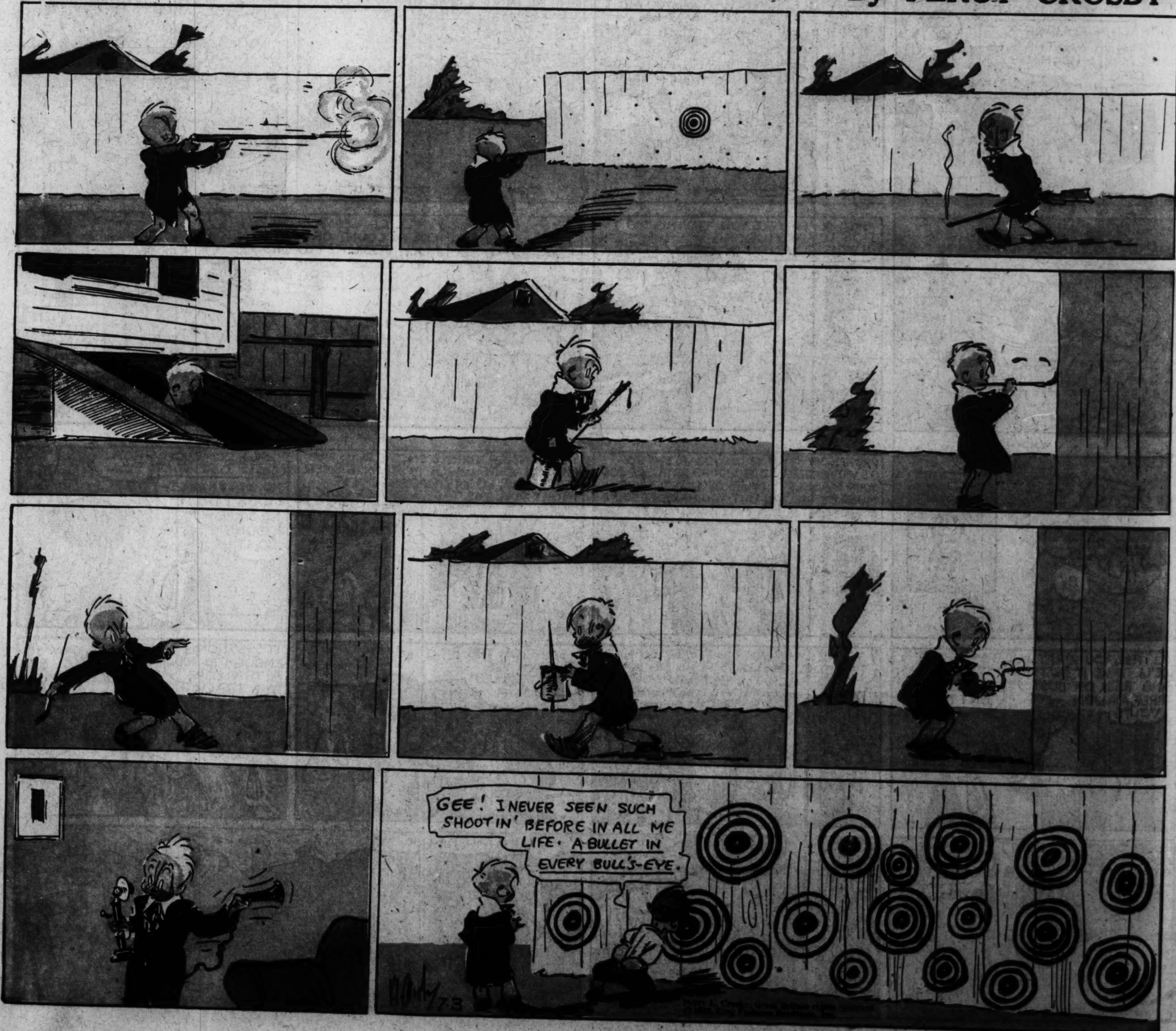
NOW THAT WE HAVE CONQUERED
DRINK, OUR DUTY TOWARD
THE WEAK IS TO CONQUER
THE TOBACCO EVIL BY
REFORMING THE
CHILDREN.



SKIPPY

This comic appears every day in the daily Post-Dispatch

By **PERCY CROSBY**





MUTT AND JEFF

Jeff Pays Off an Election Bet

By BUD FISHER

